The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3104.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Favorable Character of Government Advices from Europe.

Great Britain has no Intention of Interfering with the Blockade.

The Skirmishing Across the Potomac.

A REBEL GENERAL OFFICER KILLED.

Another National Success in Western Virginia.

Thirty Rebels Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

Further Particulars of the Victory at Hatteras Inlet.

SAFETY OF THE HARRIET LANE.

Arrival of the Rebel Prisoners at New-York.

Appeal from Secretary Chase in Behalf of the National Loan.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The success of the naval expedition continues to be the theme of conversation, and the subject of congratulation among the friends of the Government. It has been determined by the Government to hold the position at Cape Hatteras, although the original intention was to destroy and abandon the rebel works; but now it will be made a rendezvous for army and naval forces. This expedition is but the commencement of operations for which the Navy Department has made ample preparations, and which will be rapidly developed, and completely refute the charges of inefficiency that have been so generally made against the Navy Department.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

There is no embarrassment to the Government in the phrase "prisoners of war," used in the articles of capitulation agreed upon at Cape Hatteras. It is not in any way to be construed as a recognition of the Confederated States as belligerents, nor does it prevent the prisoners taken from being executed as rebels, or in retaliation for the death of any Union prisoners now in the hands of the rebels.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

The Government had advices from Gen. ROSECRANS as late as last evening, and then he felt perfectly secure in his position.

A REBEL OFFICER KILLED.

It is probable that in the skirmishes between our troops on Saturday, near Munson's Hill, the rebels suffered a loss of one of their commanding officers. A general officer was seen on the slope of the hill, taking observations. Major MINTURN, of the Second Irish, fired at him with a rifled musket, and the ball took effect, as he fell and was taken away to the rear by the rebel soldiers. Yesterday and to-day the rebel flags at Munson's Hill and at Fall's Church were at half-mast, indicating the death of a prominent man.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.

Capt. J. C. SLAIGHT, of Brooklyn, was to-day appointed a Brigade Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. This is the fourth place that has been given Capt. SLAIGHT within the past ten days. I believe he has concluded to accept the Quartermastership.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington this morning, and resumed the duties of his office.

REVIEW.

The President and Secretary SEWARD, to-day, reviewed the Second and Fifth Wisconsin Regiments, being a portion of Gen. KING's Brigade.

MICHIGAN IN THE FIELD.

Advices from Michigan show that in a few days that little State will have more than fifteen thousand men in the field, well clothed and fully armed and equipped.

SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, left Washington within the week to raise a regiment of men, of which he should be Colonel. He writes that he has had already offered him more than two thousand men, and that he can bring a brigade without any trouble.

A BRIGADE FROM GEN. SCROGGS.

Gen. G. A. SCROGGS, of Buffalo, has tendered a brigade of men to the Government, in addition to any other forces that the State may be organizing.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

The *Star* this evening reports that the rebel forces at Manassas are much diminished; that six regiments are at Fairfax Court-house, three at Sangster's Cross Roads, and three in close proximity to Accotink. A good many of the soldiers are sick with the measles and other diseases. It is probable that the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, in which the Alexandria troops are, including KEMPER'S Alexandria Artillery, are at Munson's Hill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. W. ANGUS, of this city, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Works, by Commissioner WOODS.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The advices received from Europe by the last steamer assure us of the continued sympathy of the people and the Governments of the Continent.

From England, Mr. ADAMS writes that he does not think the British Government has any disposition to interfere with the affairs of this country, so long as the blockade is made effectual, and that the blockade as at present maintained is deemed sufficient to conform to the understanding of what constitutes an effectual blockade, as defined by the Treaty of Paris.

NOTHING FROM GARIBALDI.

Contrary to what was anticipated, we have nothing by this steamer from GARIBALDI, and it is therefore probable that he has deferred his purpose of tendering his services to the Government. He probably recollects with some regret the jealousies of officers of Nationalities in whose behalf he has heretofore drawn his sword, and is unwilling to encounter them again, as he doubtless would, unless there is a paramount necessity. He is known to entertain contempt for the rebels of the South, and to despise the cause in which they are engaged, and unceasingly endeavors to explain to the people the real issues between the Union and the rebels.

ARRESTS.

A large number of arrests are daily made at the North, the number averaging ten or twelve a day. These are made generally on complaints lodged with the Departments here in Washington. The Government is somewhat annoyed and astonished that petty cases of treason should be sent here for consideration. Any Justice of the Peace, or Supreme Court Judge, or military commander, can commit for treasonable acts, and the local officers should promptly act themselves when there is necessity for so doing.

THE REBEL PAPERS.

The presentment of a Grand Jury is sufficient to exclude a rebel paper from the mails, and that is quite as effectual a mode of suppressing a paper as any the Government can adopt. In many instances, during the delay necessary to furnish evidence upon which the Departments can act, the traitors effect their escape. If the local authorities would act, there would be no such chances afforded the traitors.

CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

The Joint Commission, composed of representatives of New-Granada and the United States appointed under the Cass-Herran Treaty to settle claims of our citizens against the Republic of New-Granada, met to-day in this city. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, represented the United States, and Señor HERTADO New-Granada. For Umpires, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and Ex-Gov. BRIGGS are suggested. Ex-Judge DEAN appeared for some of the claimants, and Mr. COX, of Ohio, for others. Mr. CARLISLE, of Washington, is counsel for New-Granada. The sittings of the Commission will probably last several days.

REFUSED PASSES.

Members of the different Legations have been refused passes to cross the Potomac by Gen. PORTER, when the occasion of their proposed visit was other than for needful business. Even Colonels commanding regiments on this side are not allowed to cross except upon urgent necessity.

PRESENTATION.

To-day Col. MARTIN, of the New-York Seventy-first Militia, accompanied by his Adjutant, visited the Navy-yard, where they were quartered during a considerable portion of the term of their services, and in behalf of the regiment presented to Com mander DAHLGREN an elegant sword and pair of epaulettes, and to Lieut. PARKER a pair of epaulettes and shoulder-straps. The compliment was appropriately acknowledged by the recipients.

A PRIZE.

The propeller *Herbert* arrived yesterday, having brought as a prize the *Yankee*, a small sloop, taken the day previous by a cutter armed with a twelve-pound howitzer. The sloop was heavily loaded with revolvers, primers, ammunition, including a thousand pounds of percussion caps, blankets, surgical instruments, medicines, etc. She was worked by three men, one of whom escaped to the Virginia shore. The others were taken prisoners. The sloop is said to have taken on the freight in Washington. The *Herbert* shelled the woods and beach near the Rappahannock, without discovering any rebels.

On Saturday night Capt. BUDD, of the *Resolute*, set fire to a house, and destroyed two boats below Fort Washington.

THE NEWS IN THE CAMPS.

The news of the victory at Hatteras Inlet was received with the greatest enthusiasm in our camps.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

Minister ADAMS writes that he does not think the British Government contemplates any change of position so long as the blockade is continued.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which grounded at Cape Hatteras, floated off Saturday, but not until Capt. FAUNCE had thrown her guns overboard.

Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON having returned, Attorney-General BATES is the only member of the Cabinet out of the city.

Gen. ABBOTT, of New-Hampshire, has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of infantry in that State.

During the week past, reports have been prevalent, here and elsewhere, based on alleged private accounts of disasters to Gen. ROSECRANS' command; but it is certain that the War Department has no such information.

Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE has arrived, on business connected with the arming of the troops of Illinois, which State has nearly fifty thousand men in service.

Major-General BUTLER, having obtained a few days leave of absence, will leave Washington for Boston this afternoon.

The Navy Department has directed the following appointments to be made, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard:

DANIEL COLLINS, Master Spar-maker.
JOHN MITCHELL, Master Block-maker.
WILLIAM ATKINSON, Foreman Painter.
DANIEL LINDSAY, Timber Inspector.

Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has left here for Kentucky at the earnest invitation of leading men of that State, and will probably deliver an address at Lexington on the issues of the day.

THE VICTORY AT HATTERAS.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

I presume that most of the particulars of the brilliant success of the Naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet will reach you in advance of this letter. Nevertheless I send you some desultory particulars, which you may not possibly receive from any other source.

The expedition which has just achieved such a splendid victory, sailed from Hampton Roads on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. It was composed of the frigate *Minnesota*, the flag-ship, carrying 50 guns; the frigate *Wabash*, 50 guns; frigate *Cumberland*, 50 guns; the *Susquehannah*, 11 guns; the *Pawnee*, 8 guns, besides a pivot gun; the *Harriet Lane*, 5 guns, new rifled cannon recently procured; the propeller *Monticello*, 6 guns; the steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, transports, carrying 800 troops, of whom 80 were regulars, under command of Capt. LEARNED. These latter belonged to the artillery arm of the public service. The volunteer force was composed of 140 men from the Naval Brigade, under command of Capt. NIXON; three companies from the Ninth New-York Volunteers, under command of Col. HAWKINS; and a detachment from Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment, under command of Col. W. Two or three old hulks and one or two schooners were taken in tow, with the design of sinking them at the mouths of inlets, for the purpose of obstructing navigation at the points where rebel craft have hitherto congregated. The tug-boats *Fanny* and *Tempest* also accompanind the expedition. Commodore STRINGHAM was in command of the naval, and Gen. BUTLER of the military force of the expedition—both being on board the *Minnesota*. Lieut. CROSBY, who has rendered much valuable aid to the Government in former expeditions sent out from here, also went along, rendering essential and valuable aid, and contributing largely to the brilliant success in which the affair culminated.

The *Adelaide* and *Peabody* were the first to arrive in the vicinity of the scene of action, near Hatteras Inlet, the point of destination. They overhauled a Yankee trading vessel, which had evidently been in communication with the enemy. After some parley, however, they let her go, being in the pursuit of bigger game. The *Adelaide* and *Peabody* arrived on Tuesday morning, and during the day, one by one, the other vessels of the fleet continued to arrive, the flag-ship and the large frigates arriving at about 4 o'clock P. M. The *Cumberland* and *Susquehannah* did not arrive until Wednesday forenoon, after the cannonading had commenced.

The distance from here to Hatteras Inlet is about 170 miles. The Inlet connects the ocean with a large bay or sound, cutting across a narrow strip of sand beach (similar to Fire Island and the long beach off Long Island,) that stretches along the coast for a great number of miles. Off this beach the squadron lay until Wednesday morning, when active preparations were made for an attack. The vessels of the fleet having taken their positions, generally as near the shore as the depth of water would admit of, about 10 o'clock, A. M., cannonading was commenced on the enemy's fortifications, the *Wabash* firing the first gun. Then followed a perfect shower of shell, the guns of all the fleet being brought into active service. The *Wabash* having towed the *Cumberland* and *Susquehannah* into line of battle, all the guns afloat were brought to bear, when the scene became awfully terrific, a succession of explosions being continuously kept up.

Under cover of this fire, an attempt was made to land troops from small boats, at a point on the sandy beach about four miles from the enemy's batteries. The rollers were breaking in surf and foam upon the shore, and the attempt to land was therefore attended with great danger. Several small boats were swamped in the attempt, and many troops narrowly escaped drowning, but fortunately no lives were lost. After a series of escapes from the waves, about 250 troops were landed on the beach, being detachments from the Naval Brigade, and from WEBER'S and HAWKINS Regiments. Several regulars were also landed. Col' WEBER, Capt. NIXON of the Naval Brigade, Capt' JARDINE of HAWKINS' Regiment, and Lieut. CROSBY were the principal officers who succeeded in landing at this time. They all rendered most valuable service on shore. With these troops were landed two brass cannon, which did good execution next day.

A continuous cannonade was kept up by our fleet for four hours. Those who were present at Vera Cruz, and had witnessed other attacks from Naval forces, declared that this exceeded anything ever before witnessed by them. The shower of shell was terrific in the extreme. The enemy returned the fire principally, if not entirely, with shot. They had two batteries—a lower one, in which were six mounted guns, and another, about three-fourths of a mile off, with eight mounted guns. These were guns of large calibre mostly. In addition the enemy had eleven other cannon, which were not mounted, and which subsequently fell into our hands. Both batteries kept a steady and continuous, but slow, fire during all this cannonade from our fleet. Some time before the firing ceased for the day, it was discovered that the enemy's flag was down, but there was no white flag up indicating truce or surrender. In consequence of this the *Monticello* was sent up nearer to see what the enemy meant. While nearing the shore she was struck by three of the enemy's shots, which, however, did not disable her.

As the volumes of smoke lifted, those on shipboard caught glimpses of what their comrades were doing on shore. At one time the American flag was seen floating triumphantly from the earthwork walls of the enemy's lower battery. It was impossible at that time, however, to tell whether it was a decoy or not. Subsequently it appeared that our fire was so hot that the enemy had been compelled to desert their lower battery. In the afternoon the *Cumberland* went further out to sea, the wind blowing so hard that it was deemed unsafe to keep her so near shore. She returned next day, when the firing was renewed, making a splendid appearance as she came in under full sail.

The weather continued rainy during Wednesday night, and the wind blowed so freshly as to render the landing of more men an impossibility. All night the surf ran high. It was an uneasy night for those on shipboard on account of apprehensions of danger felt for our handfull of troops on shore. If the enemy had known their number they might have exterminated them before morning. But the enemy, it seems, slept under the belief that our landed force was one thousand strong. Plans for landing more of our troops were talked over but abandoned, the breaking of the waves and the dangers of the coast deterring us from making the attempt at night. There was no firing during the night.

Thursday morning broke pleasantly, with floating clouds in the horizon and very littly wind off shore. As the dawn came all eyes were strained shoreward to learn the fate of our landed comrades. As the gray disappeared our troops were discerned scattered in little parties along shore. During the night the enemy had retreated to their larger battery, about three-fourths of a mile further off, spiking some of their abandoned guns. The American flag was discovered floating triumphantly from the earth walls of the lower battery. Our troops occupied it during the night, finding some much-needed refreshments within its inclosures, which the enemy in their flight had neglected to destroy or carry off. It was also discovered that the enemy were trying to obtain reinforcements from the landward side of the bay. Three or four of their steamers, partly loaded with troops, undertook to come up towards the inlet. They were warmly received with shots from the two cannon landed the day previous, and soon after fled the scene. Our shore cannon kept up a continuous fire on them until they had fled out of sight.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet resumed the cannonading, all the vessels firing shells, as on the day previous. The large frigates worked themselves up to within two miles of shore, and their fire became very destructive to the enemy's works. The *Harriet Lane* was ordered to go nearer shore. In the effort she struck, being without a pilot, but was got off.

At noon a white flag was run up by the enemy, when Gen. BUTLER left the *Minnesota* and went on shore on the tug *Fanny*. While making the run in the *Fanny*, we let slip three shots at a secession steamer which was in sight. Afterwards, the *Adelaide* and *Peabody* went in nearer shore. Then the *Harriet Lane* was ordered to go in nearer shore. Having no pilot she again went hard aground about one mile from shore. She signaled the flag ship for aid, and the signal was replied to; but for some unaccountable reason, no assistance was afforded until long afterwards. In about two hours the tug *Tempest* tried to get her off. The *Monticello* also made an unavailing effort in the same direction. Finally, the wind blowing fresh toward the shore, the *Lane* was compelled to throw overboard her four broadside guns, a quantity of shot, shell, coal, &c. This so lightened her that she only drew nine feet of water at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when it was believed she would eventually be got off without further damage. To-day the wind is favorable here, and if it be in the same direction at the Inlet, she will doubtless be got off.

The particulars of the capitulation of the enemy, which subsequently took place, have doubtless reached you fuller than I can give. Seven hundred prisoners are now on their way to New-York on the *Minnesota*. The number of guns captured is 25, and 1,000 stand of arms are among the trophies. Two vessels—one a brig and the other a schooner—the former loaded with cotton, and the latter with a valuable miscellaneous cargo—are also captured. Both are staunch and valuable vessels.

Our troops were all landed by the *Peabody* and *Adelaide*, and immediately took possession of the enemy's fortifications. The fleet will remain at the Inlet for the present. The original list of prisoners was 692. The number was afterwards swelled to over 700.

I can write no more, as the mail is just leaving.

M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1861.

The steamer *George Peabody*, Capt. THOMAS TRAVIS, arrived here this forenoon, having sailed from Hatteras Inlet at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She brought in tow into this port the brig *H. C. Brooks*, which was captured with the schooner *Henry Nutt* in the recent great naval engagement off Hatteras Inlet. The *H. C. Brooks* is owned in New-York. Her Captain succeeded in making his escape, as is supposed, no Captain being found on board of her. She has a large and valuable cargo of cotton and turpentine. Her supercargo, a Mr. GALLAGHER, from North Carolina, was brought to this place on the *Peabody*, together with three other rebel prisoners. It is supposed, from certain suspicious circumstances, that GALLAGHER was the owner of the cargo, and it is surmised that he is also part owner of the brig, her other owners living in New-York. GALLAGHER pretended to be very deaf; could not hear any interrogatories propounded to him, and did not, as a consequence, respond to questions asked him. The schooner *Henry Nutt*, captured with the *Brooks*, is owned in Philadelphia. She had on board a valuable miscellaneous cargo, besides considerable mahogany.

We received by the *Peabody* the most gratifying intelligence that the steamer *Harriet Lane* was got off, and floated to her moorings on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All during the forenoon of Saturday it was believed impossible to get her off. Orders were issued to strip her of her furniture and sails, and the crew were actually despoiling and stripping her when she floated off. She immediately signaled all the vessels of the squadron, notifying them of her good luck, when cheer after cheer went up from every vessel in the fleet. Capt. FAUNCE seems never to have abandoned the hope of saving her, for when the order came to dismantle her, he declared emphatically that God Almighty never would permit so good a vessel to be thus destroyed. The spot where her four broadside cannon were thrown overboard is marked by a peculiar breaker that exhausts its foam on the edge of the shoal. It is therefore believed that her guns may be fished up, as their precise locality may be easily found. When they were thrown overboard it was impossible to fix a buoy on the spot, there being a necessity of immediately lighting up the ship in order to save her. She is entirely uninjured from the accident, her only loss being the four guns and a quantity of shell thrown overboard.

The *Adelaide*, *Peabody*, *Wabash* and *Minnesota* have all sailed from the Inlet since the surrender of the batteries. The rest of the fleet are hovering about the coast, or inside the bay, prepared to give the enemy another shelling whenever he makes his appearance. All the troops that originally accompanied the expedition are also occupying the fortifications, except Capt. LEARNERD'S company of regulars which reached Fort Monroe this morning by the *Peabody*.

The *Pawnee* had gone through the inlet, and lay inside the bay, prepared to give the enemy a warm greeting, should any attempt at capture be made from the landward side. Everything had been put in good condition to repel any attack either from land or water. No apprehensions, however, were felt that an attack would be made. There are no considerable forces of the enemy anywhere in the vicinity, and none sufficiently powerful to risk an engagement, could at present be brought up to the point of attack. The fortifications, with the assistance of the fleet, and the cannon and forces on shore, would be able, in any event, to "laugh a siege to scorn." This bloodless victory—one of the most brilliant and important which has yet marked the history of this campaign—may be considered a *fait accompli*, not to be reversed by any future transaction in that region.

Capt. TRAVIS brought with him several trophies of the contest, among them a secesh sword, a pair of pistols, and a hat split in a most remarkable manner by a piece from one of our shells, remains of the brains and blood of the unfortunate rebel wearer being scattered over the chapeau.

The three howitzers which were landed with our forces in the early part of the engagement, and which were worked with such effect by Capt. JOHNSON, as to keep at bay three secession steamers that came to reinforce the enemy from the landward side, still remained at the fortifications and were planted so as to rake the enemy most effectively should any of the rebels make their appearance.

Both fortifications are made of sodded earthwork, and are of quite a formidable character. Much labor and skill had been exercised in their erection. It is probable that these fortifications will now be permanently held by the Union forces, as they are the key to the outlet and inlet of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, through which the enemy have hitherto been able to keep up constant communication with the ocean and the main land.

Capt. TRAVIS, of the *Peabody*, had a hazardous little adventure on shore with the enemy, which might have resulted disastrously to himself but for his run of good luck. While the attack was going on some of the Union forces penetrated inside of the enemy's fortifications, Capt. TRAVIS being one of the party. After remaining a few minutes, the smoke lifted and Capt. TRAVIS found himself surrounded by the enemy, and none of his own friends in sight. "Where the h—l did you come from?" said one of the rebels, fiercely. "From Baltimore," said the Captain, with imperturable coolness. "Oh, you did, eh?" said the rebel; "then you know BILL BIRD—he's my cousin." "Certainly," said the Captain, "he's one of my old friends." "The d—l he is," said the rebel, "then you are worth saving." And so the Captain got off for the moment, and finally made his way out unharmed.

The *Quaker City* is now coming into port. There is nothing new or exciting here, the principal and all-absorbing topic being the recent victory at Hatteras Inlet.

M.

THE NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from Nashville, dated the 31st of August, says that the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clarke, the latter two miles north of Hatteras, is confirmed. Our men fought bravely. Five or six hundred of them were taken prisoners. Our loss is said to be about twenty killed, and about the same number wounded. Another report says that eighty are killed and wounded, and that only ten or twelve escaped.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 1,
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 2.

The steamer *George Peabody* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning having in tow the prize brig *H. S. Brooke*, captured at the Inlet.

The *Harriet Lane* was got off at 2 P. M., Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard; the guns would be recovered.

The *Minnesota* had left for New-York with the Confederate prisoners.

The Secessionists had eight killed and twenty-five wounded.

A new military department, it is supposed, will be created for Gen. BUTLER.

Capt. LARNED'S company of Third Artillery returned on the *Peabody*. They were the first to land, and, with the Naval Brigade, completely cut off the Confederate's escape by land.

Lieut. LODER was the first man ashore.

The gun-boat *R. B. Forbes*, from Boston, went ashore yesterday, on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles. Three propellers were sent down from Old Point, to assist in getting her off.

Two members of Hawkins' Regiment were accidently shot, to-day, and one of them killed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

LIST OF REBEL PRISONERS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

The United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, Flag-officer STRINGHAM, from Hatteras Inlet, which place she left on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning and anchored in the North River. She has on board 671 prisoners, taken during the late engagement at Fort Hatteras. Among the prisoners are 45 officers, of the Confederate Army and Navy, as follows:

Commodore Samuel Barron, Confederate States Navy Flag-Officer.

Col. Wm. F. Martin, Col. Bradford, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Johnson, Maj. W. S. G. Andrews, of artillery; J. G. Carraway, Ordnance Officer; Adjutant J. M. Poole, and Lieut. Lastell, all of the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. L. J. Johnson, Company H, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Lieut. Wm. Sharp, Confederate States Navy.

Lieut. Thomas H. Allen, engineers and ordnance.

Surgeon W. M. Brown.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. E. Poole.

The following are the names of the officers of the ten companies constituting the Seventh Regiment, with the number of their commands:

ROANOKE GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Capt. John C. Lamb, Second Lieut. W. Biggs, non-commissioned officers and privates, 98. Total, 100.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Capt. Sparrow, Lieuts. Shaw, Whitaker and Thomas, non-commissioned officers and privates, 54. Total 58.

TAR RIVER BOYS.—Lieuts. M. T. Moze, G. M. Danier, non-commissioned officers and privates, 68. Total, 70.

MORRIS GUARDS.—First Lieut. G.W. Grimes, Lieuts. T. Morris, Johnson, non-commissioned officers and privates, 63. Total, 66.

LENORI BRAVES.—Capt. Sutton, Lieuts. Kiney, Eizell, non-commissioned officers and privates, 65. Total, 68.

INDEPENDENT GRAYS.—Capt. Cohoon, Lieuts. Hoz, Talherz, non-commissioned officers and privates, 54. Total, 57.

HERTFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.—Capt. Sharp, Lieuts. Wise, Moore, non-commissioned officers and privates, 64. Total, 67.

JONESBORO GUARDS.—Capt. Duke, Lieuts. Bell, Lamb and Taylor, non-commissioned officers and privates, 65. Total, 69.

HAMILTON GUARDS.—Capt. L. L. Clements, Lieuts. Augustus Whitley and Griffin, non-commissioned officers and privates, 65. Total, 63.

NORTH CAROLINA DEFENDERS.—Capt. G. Luke, Lieuts. Shannon and Noah, non-commissioned officers and privates, 56. Total, 59. Grand total, 671.

Since the announcement of the important captures made by the fleet at Hatteras Inlet, and the fact that the prisoners were coming to New-York, considerable curiosity has prevailed to witness their arrival, and to greet the gallant officers of the *Minnesota*, which performed so prominent a part in the attack and in the capture of the rebel batteries.

During the passage to this port, the prisoners, both officers and privates, have been permitted as much liberty as the nature of the circumstances allowed. They have, in fact, had full liberty of the decks within certain restricted limits, and the rebel officers have had nothing to complain of in the way of unnecessary harshness or restraint. The crew of the ship were armed with cutlasses and boarding-pistols, two 12-pound howitzers were placed in position aft, so as to rake the deck in case of an attempt at revolt, and the officers on duty carried their side-arms and pistols. The whole force of marines were also kept on guard, so that there was no chance for a surprise.

The conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, were such as led to the belief that they were not displeased with their capture. Their condition and fare at the Hatteras forts were anything but comfortable, and many of them assert that they were forced to take up arms and to fight against their will.

The *Minnesota* never made a prouder appearance than when she passed through the Narrows, with the broad blue pennant of the flag-officer floating at the fore and the Stars and Stripes at the peak. She paused but a few moments at Quarantine, and then came up to the City, and anchored off the Battery. The rebel officers gazed with admiration upon the beautiful scenery of the Bay, and the soldiers also admired the prospect from the gunports. The only object which seemed to impress them unfavorably was Fort Lafayette, whose frowning walls they passed within so short a distance that they might almost have seen the faces of some familiar friends who are confined within its walls.

The men are dressed in gray, with felt hats of all varieties, giving them a rough appearance. There has also been an evident lack of soap and razors, and a large majority are barefooted, or nearly so, and taken together they remind one of the motley crowd of fillibusters which was once brought to this port on board of the *Wabash*. They have been but four days on board, and, most of them being young and athletic men, do not appear to have suffered in health. The statement that they were in many cases compelled to take up arms to save their lives is not credited by the officers of the ship, although it is undoubtedly true in some cases.

There are among them men of all ages and condition, from the tar-boiler to the merchant and aristocratic slaveholder, and from boys of fifteen to men with gray hairs.

They manifest much anxiety as to their particular destination, and seem to look forward to a long and perhaps dreary confinement.

The officers wore a dress of blue flannel or cloth, decorated with stripes and buttons, not unlike those worn in the United States Navy. They occupied the after-part of the ship, near the officers' quarters.

Commodore S. BARRON was formerly a Captain in the United States Navy, a native of Virginia, and was appointed from that State. He entered the Navy Jan. 1, 1812. He has performed nineteen years and [illegible] months' sea service; had eight years and four months' shore duty, and been unemployed twenty-one years and five months. At the time of his disaffection he was waiting orders. He is probably about [illegible] years of age. The marks of time are plainly to be traced on his brow. He has been very quiet since his capture and not at all communicative.

Lieut. WM. SHARPE, a Lieutenant in the Confederate Navy, was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. A native of Virginia, he entered the Navy Sept. 9, 1841. He has performed fourteen years and eight months' sea service, three years and six months' shore duty, and has been in the service [illegible] years. At the time of his deserting the Stars and Stripes he was in the Navy-yard at Norfolk. He is about thirty years of age, and is said to be a good seaman and well qualified as a Naval officer.

The United States frigate *Potomac* saluted the *Minnesota*, just as she was about coming to anchor, with 15 guns—a Commodore's salute. The French Imperial yacht, the French war steamer *Catinat*, and the United States steamer *Vixen*, lowered their flags, and the *Minnesota* dipped hers in return. Hundreds of persons were attracted to the Battery by the sound of the guns, and for a time the greatest delight was manifested at the arrival of the prisoners. Boats by the score were immediately chartered to go off and take a nearer view of the vessel, or, if possible, to go on board. The latter privilege, however, was very properly denied to every comer, it being determined to allow no communication with the prisoners.

Commodore STRINGHAM landed at about 10 o'clock, and was greeted with three cheers as he stepped ashore. He proceeded immediately to communicate with the Government at Washington, as to what disposition should be made of the prisoners. It is supposed that the officers will be assigned quarters at Fort Lafayette, and that the soldiers will be sent to Fort Schuyler.

NAPOLEON'S yacht saluted the Commodore, as he left his ship, to land, which was returned. The Commander and some of the officers of the *Catinat* also went on board the *Minnesota*, and congratulated the officers on the success of the expedition.

The *Minnesota* reports that the privateer steamers *Coffee*, *Gordon* and *Winslow* left Hatteras Inlet, a few hours previous to the arrival of the National fleet.

The *Minnesota* left at Hatteras United States ships *Susquehannah*, *Pawnee*, and gun-boat *Monticello*, assisting in getting off the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*. Should the weather prove favorable, Commodore STRINGHAM is in hope that she will be got off by throwing overboard her guns and ammunition.

The privateer steamers had gone to sea from Hatteras Inlet a few hours before the arrival of the fleet at that point.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States flag-ship *Minnesota*:

Commanding Flag Captain, A. Ludlow Case; Flag Lieutenant, E. C. Grafton; Flag Secretary, Geo. H. Halstead; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. C. Howell; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Gibson; Third Lieutenant, John Walters; Fourth Lieutenant, J. P. Foster; Fifth Lieutenant, C. L. Franklin; Master, C. M. Schoonmaker; Midshipman, R. S. McCook; Purser, Robert Pettit; Fleet Surgeon, Thos. Dillard; Chief Engineer, Chas. F. Loring; First Assistant Engineers, W. W. Dungan, George S. Bright; Third Assistant Engineers, George W. Senser, R. S. Talbot, E. J. Whitaker, Colin Haverly.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 2.

There was a fight, yesterday at Boone Court-house, Va., resulting in the total rout of the rebels. Loss 30 killed and a large number wounded. Forty prisoners were also taken. None were killed on our side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

We are permitted, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday, to make the following extracts from a private letter from a member of Company F, Second Virginia Volunteers, to a gentleman in Wheeling.

We do not credit the statement as to Gen. LEE being surrounded, cut off and proposing to surrender, though it shows that the division of Gen. REYNOLDS is in a defensible position, and that Gen. LEE was, on the 23d, between Huttonsville and the Alleghany Mountains, not more than twenty miles from Beverley.

BEVERLY, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

Gen. LEE is only ten miles the other side of Huttonsville, with from 10,000 to 15,000 men. He is perfectly surrounded by our troops—10,000 men, with four batteries, of twenty-eight cannon in all. He sent in a flag of truce the other day to Gen. REYNOLDS, who is in command, and offered to surrender all his arms if we would only let him through our lines, so that he could go South. He said if we did not accede to his proposition that he would cut his way through. Gen. REYNOLDS sent back word to cut his way through, as he would never let him out alive. So there are great preparations for the fight. The Sixth Ohio which was here, has gone on a forced march to the scene of action. The Twenty-fifth Ohio, part of which arrived here last night, came seventeen miles at double-quick time, having heard that we were attacked and completely cut up. You can all make up your minds that Gen. LEE nor any other Southern General will ever have the pleasure of advancing on Wheeling. There was 117 of our regiment went out on a scouting expedition the other day, and were gone four days. They came upon a lot of Secessionists on the other side of Cheat River, who were perfectly screened from view by laurel bushes. As our men advanced in the river to cross, they fired upon us, killing three and dangerously wounding two others. They then, in the confusion, made a safe retreat. Coming home we captured three prisoners, one with drawings of our camp in his pockets. There are 200 to start to-morrow for the same place, to be gone six days. It is my opinion that we are perfectly safe from any attack at this place. In fact, the rebels cannot get near us without our knowing it.

We had a funeral in our company. The man who was stabbed by one of the Plummer Guards died on the 20th, and was buried with military honors on the same day. The soldier who stabbed him is still a prisoner.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

Capt. AMORY, of the Seventh United States Infantry, has received furlough, and been commissioned Colonel of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment. He left for the seat of war to-day.

The new regiments called for are rapidly filling up. The War Department has given authority for a regiment of cavalry from Massachusetts, which is expected to be completed within three weeks.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The news of the naval victory at Hatteras Inlet has inspired new enthusiasm in the recruiting business, and gives additional strength to the Union cause. Another regiment will be forwarded to the seat of war, in a day or two.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Sept. 2.

The Legislature met here to-day. R. B. BUCKLEY was elected Speaker of the House; W. T. SAMUELS, Clerk, and JOHN S. SMEDLEY, Sergeant-at-Arms.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM KENTUCKY.

Constant Threats, Insults and Outrages Heaped upon the Unionists—Frankfort and the Legislature Threatened—War Inaugurated by the "Peace Party"—Wm. Preston, Late Minister to Spain, one of its Leaders—Necessity of the Military Organization of all the Unionists in the State—They will Meet the Crisis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

Messrs. J. C. Breckinridge, H. C. Burnett, Wm. Preston, J. B. Clay, W. E. Simms, R. W. Hanson, J. W. Stevenson, T. B. Monroe, and other shining lights of the Lamb-skin Party, are invited to meet their fellow-citizens of "Sweet Owen" and the K. S. G. and K. G. C. near New-Liberty on the 6th of September. Something, you may be sure, is to be concocted by the white-rag men at the "grand barbecue" there and then. The "Shirt-tail Party" feels big with something. It is not content to display its dirty colors at all its "pic-nics," on all its highways, cross-ways and by-ways, on all its public and private houses and out-houses—it must now do deeds worthy of this display. The well-known character of the above-mentioned gentlemen guarantees its safe and speedy deliverance of something wonderful.

The notorious Breckinridge, Burnett, Clay and Simms are constantly toiling in the service of King Davis. William Preston, I apprehend, after serving his King in Spain and France, has now returned to serve him at home—to disgrace Kentucky and his country in the eyes of the World, dissolve the nation into bleeding fragments and cast them at the feet of the Powers of Europe. Roger Hanson, a short time ago, proclaimed himself, through the Press and on the stump, "*for the Union without ifs, and for it forever.*" Hanson, now, is virtually for its immediate, unconditional and everlasting disruption, on the slave line. The big-bellied Colonel, having recently been to Richmond and Nashville, comes back a loud-mouthed traitor, threatening the noble Kentuckians of Camps Robinson and Holt with the bloody onslaught of 50,000 Tennesseeans, threatening the whole State with civil war within thirty days if those camps are not forthwith broken up, and threatening our legislators with powder and steel if they dare to do their duty by disbanding the "State Guard" and the K. G. C., so far as it is a military organization, by reclaiming the State arms from the hands of actual or would-be traitors, by organizing and arming instead a reliable Home or National Guard of twenty or thirty thousand, and by impeaching and deposing B. Magoffin and his Secretary of State, T. B. Monroe. Monroe and Stevenson are respectively editors of the Lexington *Statesman* and Frankfort *Yeoman*, which, with the Louisville *Courier*, are, to all intents and purposes, secession sheets, doing all they can to comfort and strengthen the rebellion, to stimulate and encourage sedition, and force Kentucky into "quick support of the Confederate States."

Kentucky neutrality, they say, has been worth, to the South, 50,000 men; and so they have advised against "precipitating Kentucky speedily." But now the time for precipitation has come. They now really prefer war to peace. They pant for war,—like the getter-up of their recent Louisville "peace rally," E. S. Worthington, who, the very night of that meeting, had in his pocket a commission as Confederate Quartermaster, and, three days after, put off for Nashville. They are constantly conferring with Confederate recruiting officers sent to this place, Frankfort, Lexington, and to almost every county-seat in Kentucky, as though subject to the military jurisdiction of Jeff. Davis. In order to "precipitate war," they are violating and discarding every kind of neutrality, and forcing Unionists to do the same for self-defence. They declare that "the violation of neutrality will precipitate war. If peace prevails, Kentucky, in less than twelve months, will be united with the Southern Confederacy; if war is inaugurated by the Lincoln Administration, Kentucky will be with the South in less than sixty days." Here you have it. They are not waiting for President Lincoln to "inaugurate war." They are themselves, under the inspirations of Davis, inaugurating war against the Government of the Nation and against us, by daily and nightly mobbish acts, bloody threats, and murderous outrages; by wholesale robberies and fiendish and ferocious banishments and butcheries, in various parts of the State, right in the heart of the State, in the Counties of Harrison, Owen, Boone, Fayette and Hardin, along the banks of the Kentucky, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, along the Southern border and throughout the Purchase.

They and their employers and allies have necessitated the military organization, equipment and encampment of Kentucky's Union men. They have necessitated the shipment to and through Kentucky of Government arms and munitions, and the appointment and presence of Gen. Robert Anderson. They have necessitated the heroic services of Kentuckians like him, Rosseau, Nelson, Fry, Boyle and Bramlette. Because we are preparing to resist and resent, and for the future prevent the divers insults, curses and outrages which, if much longer suffered, might, as in other States, speedily result in the Secessionists' entire ascendancy and domination, they charge us and the National Administration with inaugurating war! Because we are determined henceforth to use every means necessary to defend our cause, and protect ourselves and our brother Tennesseeans, who are flying to us, and crying to us for protection, they threaten to spew upon us the foul contents of Camps Boone, Burnett and Breckinridge, and, after assembling the K. S. G. and K. G. C. at the New Liberty Barbecue in Sweet Owen, hard by Frankfort, to dispatch the Guards and Knights, by midnight march, to the Capital, to seize the Arsenal, tear up the railroads, cut the telegraphs, and capture and coerce the Legislature!

Well, God only knows what they will attempt. A turning point, a bloody crisis, is upon us. Our inside and outside foes may give us serious trouble—but the State will keep right, whatever the trouble. Their clubs and companies in this city and all over the State are night and day holding secret sessions and drills, as well as public "peace meetings," "pic-nics," "love feasts," and the like. They are "stirred up to a pitch of alarming indignation." They are invoking even "the frowns of their women and the curses of their little boys" upon us. They are not near so puissant and terrible as they fancy—but they are doing and plotting mischief enough to demand our grave attention and prompt action. You may look out for startling news any moment from this quarter.

We have over 2,000 Union men armed and drilled in Louisville and 2,000 at Camp Holt. I presume every member of our U. C. is armed, but many of us are sadly in need of drilling. I reckon we have more than 30,000 well armed men in the State, but they are not banded and drilled as they ought to be. The Legislature will look to this.

If the Legislature can't sit in peace and security in Frankfort, it can and will in Louisville. It has most important duties to perform, and I trust will perform them. I believe we may depend upon two-thirds of the Senate and three-fourths of the House. We have the power to guard ourselves against any emergency, to prevent the possibility of our ever being panic struck, and to aid those East Tennesseeans who keep appealing to our Government and to us that "they must have help or they are lost."

Now that we have the power, if we will not exercise it, if we have not confidence enough in ourselves, in the people of Kentucky, in our cause and our Government, to do our whole duty, we ought to be slaves, we ought to be thrown on our backs, bound hand and foot, stung to death by the fangs of the secession vipers, and ground to dust beneath the Juggernaut of the conspirators.

We must not be taken unawares and disconcerted. All our Union orators and organizers ought to traverse the State in company with Andrew Johnson, Emerson Etheridge and Horace Maynard. We must all be aroused and prepared. If not prepared and prompt, we may have to suffer from our lack of unity, our lethargy and passiveness, and may not completely recover and triumph until after a sad, bitter and protracted experience. But my firm belief is that Kentucky will stand any ordeal, however severe. She will weather the impending storm, though it be a storm of fire and blood. PONTIAC.

FROM MARYLAND.

More Concealed Arms Found in Baltimore—Secessionists Employed on the Public Works—New Hospital—Trade with the South Cut Off, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

Yesterday morning intimation was received by the Provost-Marshal of this city, that arms were concealed in a house in Sterling-street, occupied by Edward Phillips, one of the notorious police of Marshal Kane. A Police force was dispatched to search the house, and were met with the customary denials, indignation, etc., of the occupants. The search was instituted, however, and resulted in finding the following articles, contraband of war, secreted beneath the flooring in the second story of the house, and under a bed made of chairs: Three Colt's revolvers, two carbines, one Minié musket, thirty-seven rounds of cartridges and several espantoons. The revolvers were marked "City Police," upon the butts. The musket was one of those taken on the 19th of April from the warehouse of Messrs. Patterson & Woolford. The arms and ammunition were taken charge of by the proper authorities, and Phillips conveyed to Fort McHenry and placed under the military authority of that place.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed among the Union men of the city from the fact that of the one hundred laborers with horses, who were recently employed by Government to assist in constructing the fortifications on Federal Hill, many of them were violent Secessionists, while many good Union men were ready and anxious to do the work. Yesterday morning, the murmurings having become somewhat public, the obnoxious parties suspended operations, but owing to the desire of Government to hasten forward the works, resumed again in the afternoon. A very strong feeling of hostility against this selection of the Government agents is rapidly augmenting, and if the public objection to the employment of disunion labor on National works is not respected, it is feared some disturbance may ensue. The matter will doubtless be investigated promptly, and the objections of our loyal workingmen removed.

The National Hotel, on Camden-street, which was recently chartered by Government, for hospital purposes, is now in readiness for the reception of the sick and wounded soldiers. The establishment contains about one hundred rooms. Over one hundred soldiers have been received during the past week, mostly from Gen. Banks' command, all of whom are doing well. The most experienced surgeons and physicians are in attendance, and every comfort is provided for the invalid which he could possibly have at home. They are also generously provided with many little luxuries by the ladies in the vicinity.

Much chagrin is experienced by the Secessionists in our midst at the late barrier thrown in the way of free intercourse with the southern counties of the State. Hitherto they have enjoyed the utmost freedom in their trade with that almost unanimous secession district, and have been allowed to travel without interruption, and even convey contraband goods to the enemy. None are now permitted to go into the disloyal districts unless known to be true to Government, and can obtain a pass for that purpose from the Provost-Marshal.

Daniel Mountz and Mr. Gordon, members of the General Assembly of Maryland, were yesterday arrested at the Relay House on the charge of treason, and brought to Fort McHenry.

Wm. M. Schley has been commissioned by Government to enlist a regiment to be called the "Public Guard Regiment." Its object is to guard the different avenues leading to the Capital, and to protect Government property along the railways, &c.

The capture of the brig *Monticello* by the Confederates at the same time as the *St. Nicholas* steamer, while on a voyage from Rio to this port, has been fully stated. She was taken up the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburgh, where her cargo was discharged. The Confederates, in consequence of her being owned in Baltimore, subsequently released her, and she dropped down to Manassas Landing to take in ballast preparatory to sailing for this port.

On Sunday night last, the United States gunboat *Daylight* was boarded by four fugitive slaves at the mouth of the Rappahannock, who informed the Commander of the whereabouts of the brig, and of her intention to run out. The *Daylight* at once proceeded to the landing, and seizing the vessel took her without delay to Old Point. It is not known what disposition will be made of her.

Last evening, as the obnoxious workmen on Federal Hill were leaving their work, they were assaulted by a force of Union laborers, who used bricks and other missiles quite freely, but only one or two were hurt, and those very slightly. The policemen, who had been ordered thither in anticipation of such an event, made three or four arrests, and effectually quelled the disturbance. The offenders were locked up for examination. ARGUS.

FROM MISSOURI.

Competent and Experienced Officers—The Attraction of Gen. Fremont's Name—Organizing the Army—Gen. Fremont's Body Guard, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

One of the most important alterations which has been effected in the Military Department here, since the arrival of Gen. Fremont, relates to the care which is now being taken in selecting competent and experienced officers for the newly organized regiments. Imperatively necessary as the movement was, it required a determined will to inaugurate it, and a stern fixedness of purpose to persevere in its prosecution. Fortunately, Gen. Fremont found in Gen. Asboth—so well known to your readers in New-York City—a person whose eminent military acquirements and predominant practical mind, joined to a thorough knowledge of human character, enabled him especially to accomplish the organization of an army. It is impossible to estimate the herculean difficulties Gen. Asboth had to contend with, and which continue to be thrown in his way, while he devotes his time and energy to this object: the arrogance of ignorant aspirants, which has to be checked; the modesty of merit, which will not reveal itself; the jealousies of nationalities, which must be balanced; and the dissatisfaction of troops, who have no idea yet of subordination. The last difficulty is perhaps the worst one, and it is really disheartening to see such rivalries at a time when the cause of our country is imperiled. There are many foreigners in the West, scattered broadcast over the land as farmers, mechanics, editors, doctors, &c.,—and as many drawn hither by the splendor of Fremont's name from the East—who have been officers for years in the armies of Hungary, Italy, Germany, France, or England, are thoroughly competent to fill at least the same rank in our Army, and who now hasten to offer their services for the holy cause of our Union. Some of them have volunteered as privates, others accept any commission which the Department offers them, and rely on the future to work themselves up to a proper grade, and yet there is often a great deal of grumbling when a foreigner, who understands the business of war, obtains a commission in preference to an American, who knows nothing whatever about it, but who has self-esteem enough to suppose he could govern a kingdom, or lead a campaign after a day's study. Gen. Asboth goes to the work quietly and firmly. His penetrating glance at once judges what position the applicant is fit for, or if for none at all, and a few questions will speedily testify the correctness of his judgment. And in spite of his martial appearance, so kind is his heart and manner, that all who come in contact with him love him. The extent of his labors, comprising all the duties devolving upon the Chief of the Staff of the General commanding the Western Department, is enormous, and requires a superhuman energy to surmount. At midnight Gen. Asboth leaves his office, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, while his clerks are still in "slumber's quiet arms," you can find him already at his desk, arranging the details of some military expedition, or writing orders for the officers of the regiments under organization, over a cup of chocolate. He is ably assisted by Col. Fiaba, likewise of Gen. Fremont's Staff, and one of the most talented military men in the country. Col. Fiaba has seen 17 years' service; 15 years in the Austrian Army and two years in Turkey. The range of his talents extends to every military subject, and his minute knowledge of the topography of Missouri makes his services especially valuable. To plan fortifications and arrange military dispositions of the troops, he brings a genius of which the present war will offer many chances to develop the resources.

There is excellent material here to form an army, as far as infantry is concerned, but cavalry, horses as well as men and officers, is organized slowly; and yet it is absolutely necessary to increase the cavalry force to a legitimate proportion with the infantry, according to the European standard. Artillerists we have sufficient; but the ordnance pieces are wanting, and there is no likelihood of our obtaining a comparative supply. The best regiment of cavalry will undoubtedly be the Fremont Hussars, now organizing under Major Waring, the officers of which are all appointed by Gen. Fremont, and only selected from those who have seen service.

But the finest body of cavalry is Fremont's Body Guard, which is sure to be associated with his renown in the history of the present campaign. The Body Guard consists of 150 young men, as much as possible of the same size and age, the flower of the city. The horses are all of the same color, dark chesnut, and of equal height and appearance. The uniform of the Body Guard, which has been chiefly furnished by the General himself, consists of black jackets and pants, with yellow stripes, of the finest woolen cloth. Capt. Zagonyi, who is commander of the Body Guard, is a Hungarian, and was in former years commander of Gen. Bem's Body Guard, with which he went out into the wars, 250 strong and bold fellows, of whom only 17 returned with him. Capt. Zagonyi is a fine-looking soldier, and regarded with the deepest affection by all the men under his command.

At the same time that the regimental oganization is progressing, a similar improvement is being inaugurated in the medical and the musical departments. The medical department is at last to be put on an independent footing, and will be placed entirely under the control of a Chhief-Surgeon, to whom will be intrusted everything belonging to the proper arrangements for the wounded, sick, &c., and who will examine and recommend all subordinates.

The musical department is now under control of Capt. Waldauer, who will furnish every regiment with a band, and wield the *baton* over the innumerable musicians officiating for the Army of the Western Department.

FROM THE GULF.

The Blockade Fleet—The Cruise of the St. Louis—Sickness and Suffering—A Cry from the Deep.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
OFF MOBILE, Ala., Friday, July 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 28 I have just read a long letter, over the signature of "Robin," dated from Fort Pickens, and I desire to make a few remarks on that letter, and to correct a few errors in it. The writer is evidently a soldier, or at least he doubtless wears the uniform of one, and he complains loudly of the blockading fleet at that place leaving its immediate vicinity at every alarm. He says: "Not feeling inclined to risk a collision, our men-of-war moved and are continually moving." Well, of course we are, else what are we here for? To lay idly at our anchors, and permit vessels to come and go *ad libitum*? And, with regard to "not feeling inclined for a collision," I am confident that, when called upon, the men-of-war will show themselves as much *inclined* for the fray as their brethren on shore, and expect to give as good an account of themselves. What does "Robin" fear? Does he suppose that Fort Pickens and its inmates *alone* require the *protection* of the fleet? Does he suppose that we are sent here solely for his protection? Warrington is not the only place on the coast that requires our presence; and how are we, with the small force we have, to watch all the harbors, &c., along the coast, unless we do keep moving? He then goes on to tell you that he has "what is here considered singular news to tell you." It is indeed *very singular*, and more than that, *it is not true!* He says "the *Sabine* and *St. Louis* have both received orders to proceed North!" The former vessel, it is true, sailed about the middle of last month for the North, but I am sorry to say that the *St. Louis* is still a part of the blockading fleet, no order to proceed North having yet reached us; but, I suppose, impressed with the idea that Fort Pickens is the only place requiring our presence, he comes to the conclusion that, because we are not there, we must have gone North.

It appears to me that "Robin" has got somewhat out of his depth in touching upon naval matters. He is not content with finding fault with Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, but he aims some heavy blows at the Navy. Not being accustomed, however, to *naval warfare*, his shot all fall wide of the mark. Again, he says: "these vessels have been in commission two years, but the report of a survey!! on them, states them to be in excellent condition." Here he tells only a part of the truth: the *Sabine*, when she left Warrington, had been *thirty-five months* in commission, and the term of enlistment of nearly all, if not quite all, of her men, had long since expired. The *St. Louis* is now *thirty-one months* in commission, and has been the *whole of that time* on this miserable, sickly, life-destroying station, while the *Sabine* spent nearly seven months of the early part of her cruise in South America before coming here.

But it is not alone because our term of enlistment has expired that we require to be sent home, but because we have already sent home more than one-half of our original crew sick, besides having had four or five deaths on board the ship, and the remainder of us from exposure, hard work, and the infamously bad food and dirty half-salt water we have been compelled to eat and drink, have become so completely broken down and worn out, that it would be only a matter of policy, without regard to humanity, to send us home and have our places supplied by a fresh crew.

But with regard to a survey being held on this ship: that, too, is another piece of very singular news, and like the former—untrue! *there has been no survey held on this ship*, unless, indeed, the official visit of Commodore Prendergast some months ago may be called a survey; when, having the day previous, received notice of the intended visit, we were, of course, prepared for it, and because we were pronounced to be the cleanest ship in the squadron, and perhaps, too, the smartest, we were consequently, I suppose, declared to be in "excellent condition." But I perfectly agree with "Robin;" *we certainly ought to go* to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, as he says, for we need it fully as much as did Lieut. Slemmer and his handful of brave, but worn-out men, whose places he supplied; for I see nothing ridiculous in the Government fulfilling their part of the contract, now that we have completed ours. But when "Robin" exclaims: "Must a law made for foreign stations, be enforced to embarrass our own coast?"—let me respectfully ask that gentleman if he ever heard the proverb, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam!*" He is evidently out of his latitude when he touches on Naval affairs, his ignorance of which betrays him. The law relating to the length of a ship's cruise applies equally to the *home* and to foreign stations—nay, if I mistake not, had special reference to this station, as well it might, for, during the fifteen years I have been in the Navy, I have had the misfortune to make two cruises here before this, and *each time* we returned home with yellow fever, scurvy and dysentery on board. But apart from that, the duration of the cruise has nothing whatever to do with the present case. Government ought to fulfill its contract with us. We have completed the term of our engagement, and how can they expect us to keep faith with them if they are faithless to us? But when "Robin" speaks of "newspaper remonstrances," "grumbling," and "the characteristic whims of a few old salts," he is very unjust, unless, indeed, he classes fever, dysentery and liver complaint under the head of *whims*, for all these are now in our midst, and have been for the last twelve months. We have at this moment four men confined to cots on the close, over-heated, unhealthy berth-deck, two of whom will never more arise from them alive. Besides that, we are sixteen or seventeen men short of our complement. As for "newspaper remonstrances," it is entirely owing to such gross, willful misrepresentations as that which appears over the signature of "Robin" that we are still detained here, for, I am sure, could the Government only get a *true* statement of the sanitary condition of *the crew* of this ship, we should be ordered home forthwith. I cannot believe that the Secretary of the Navy would be so unwise, so impolitic, I will not say inhuman, as to detain us here, inefficient and worn out as we are, the result of disease, exposure and *bad food*, did he but know our true condition.

But "Robin" says, and this time truly, that "steamers are his only reliance here." I am of the same opinion, and I heartily wish that the Navy Department would think the same; in fact, I believe they would, if they knew how utterly useless and inefficient this ship is. For example, here we have been nearly seven days going a distance of seventy-five miles, for the purpose of getting in a fresh supply of water, and as it was not undertaken until it was dangerous to delay it any longer, we ran the risk of perishing for want of that useful article which, filthy and bad as it generally is, is very acceptable in such weather as this, with the thermometer above 90°; whereas, had this ship been a steamer, we could have accomplished our errand and returned to our station on the blockade in less than half the time it has taken us to make this passage.

But after all his fault-finding with the sailors, "Robin" concludes with saying, that as artillerists, "they are worth their weight in gold." I am sure we feel very proud of the compliment. But he need not fear that if we are sent home, our place will be supplied by green hands "who do not know a handspike from a sponge;" for there are hundreds of well-drilled sailors left at home yet; they all know how to handle their guns, they are all "inclined to risk a collision," and I expect they all know how to *put a fuze into a shell*; as long as they are left then, "Robin" need not grumble about not being protected, for a crew of healthy men fresh from the North will certainly be better able to afford him protection than the broken-down, unhealthy crew now on board the *St. Louis*. VOX DE PROFUNDIS.

P. S.—While I have been engaged in writing the above, we have witnessed a melancholy verification of my words. On the evening of the 15th, one of our sick men breathed his last,—his death was caused by congestion of the liver and lungs, the result of exposure to the heavy rains and dews of this tropical clime,—thus adding another name to the list of the victims of an absurd and cruel policy. V. DE P.

The Prisoners at Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Many reports, concerning the treatment of prisoners, having gone the rounds of the Northern Press, as we see by extracts in Southern papers, I beg leave to state, in justice to Gen. Winders, Commander of the City of Richmond and Dr. Higginbotham, the Medical Director of this post, that they have ever shown us that kind and courteous attention which we could expect only from brave and generous men.

As a matter of course, there are many things unpleasant about our confinement here, but I have good reason to believe all is done for us that can well be done by a people in their situation. We have been anxiously awaiting some action on the part of our Government for our release. This could readily be done by an exchange. Now since our Government acknowledges the belligerent condition of the South by holding their men as prisoners of war, what more of a recognition will it be to exchange? How can this war be carried on any length of time without exchanging prisoners? Men will not go into battle risking their lives both on the field and then in prison for an indefinite term. There are 53 officers here, and nearly 1,500 men. They are willing to suffer for the good of their country, but cannot see how that is to be effected by laying in prison indefinitely. Very respectfully yours. J. T. DREW,
Captain Company G. Second Vermont Regiment Militia.

FROM ANOTHER PRISONER.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully call your attention, and that of the public, through your columns, to the condition of the many prisoners now under guard in this city, in the hope that public attention thus awakened may do something for our relief.

Imprisonment has at all times its inconveniences, but in the present instance it seems to me that there are circumstances which render our case peculiarly harassing. It is a well known fact that our number is largely made up by members of regiments sworn into service for three months, whose term of enlistment had expired, in some instances, at dates previous to the day of the battle in which so many were captured.

At the time when the oath of service was administered, we were assured that our services would not be required for a longer period than the time for which we willingly enlisted. We therefore arranged our business matters, and took leave of our families, so that we might be absented from them for that length of time without serious detriment to our best interests. We made no provision for a longer absence, save that to which as mortals we are all liable, and for which it behooves all to be prepared.

By God's Providence we are alive, but by this unforeseen and prolonged detention from home, we are being ruined in business and our families are suffering to an extent which we apprehend must be fearful. As an instance of pecuniary loss to which one of our number has already been subjected by his inability to be in New-York, I might mention the case of a prisoner who was under bonds to the performance of a duty which was to have been accomplished by the 1st of August. Others, students, members of the First Rhode Island Regiment, will be thrown back a year, perhaps years, in their studies, by failing to be present at the commencement of their collegiate term. Independent of the unpleasantness of our condition viewed in this light, there are conditions of climate, etc., to which, as prisoners, all are subjected, that must eventually end in disease and death to many, unless we are relieved. We were taken as belligerents, but we are now *citizens*, and as such are entitled to a home and protection under the Government to which we have given proof of our loyalty. If any great point is to be gained by keeping us in imprisonment, we are willing to make great sacrifices, but we may be excused if we do not see how the public good is to be increased by retaining us in our present condition.

In view of all the unpleasant facts in the case, and in the name of humanity, we call upon the Government, from which as loyal citizens we claim protection for ourselves and property, to take measures to procure for us a *speedy and honorable release*. To this end and for the release of all prisoners held in this and other Southern cities, I would ask the influence of all who value the blessings of Liberty and Home.

Obediently yours,
A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

A GROWL ON THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

Nothing, apparently, seems more simple or manageable, and, at the same time, so equitable, as the proposal to make the Confederate Government the purchaser of all the cotton grown within these States, at a price equal to the highest average obtained within the last year; this again to be resold by the Government at an average advance of 50 per cent., or no trade; the latter, on the favorite and popular theory of the advocates of the scheme, that in any event England and France must have the cotton, therefore, there being only one seller here, the price will be to suit his ideas, irrespective of all antiquated theories based upon demand and supply. The picture is certainly a pleasing and a taking one, and shows, besides the marvellous progress of our age and the felicitous condition of our country, where the luxury of a big war can be enjoyed, and with the positive certainty that its pecuniary cost will fall upon foreign countries in quasi hostility to us and our institutions. Admitting, however, the feasibility of the notable project, taking for granted, as its advocates do so complacently, that England and France must have our cotton, no matter what may be the price or other consequences attached to its procurement, would it not be as well to make them pay 25 cents per pound for the 10 cent quality, and proportionate for the others, than 15 cents and greater or lesser as the case may be? If this be done, the surplus over the Government profit might go to the States interested respectively, according to population, and thus everybody would be contented and happy, and nobody unjustly or partially dealt by. Or, again, could not the Confederate Government, instead of confining its operations to one branch of commerce, take charge of all and buy out, for its bills, made a legal tender of, everything the public own, agricultural, manufacturing, manufactured, imported or created by the ingenuity, industry and enterprise of the people? We are interested in several branches of rather unproductive industry, at present, and think, perhaps unreasonably, that our claim upon the beneficent attentions of Government ought to be at least as strong as those of him who grows cotton for a livelihood; and like the latter, we are willing, nay, most anxious, that the Government will buy us out, giving legal tender notes for the property, and estimating it at its value twelve months ago. The thing of making fish of one and flesh of another, enriching the cotton-growing class of citizens to the impoverishment and ruin of all others, is not at all to our mind; but let the scheme include everything besides cotton, and albeit we have precious small faith in the capacity of Messrs. Jeff. Davis & Co., to manage such an undertaking, we are willing to accede to the same, as all will fare alike. We can duly appreciate the alacrity with which cotton-growers, particularly the debtor class, leap at the proposition to sell their cotton at the highest price and obtain legal tender paper for it; but we *must confess to great obtuseness in not seeing how its purchase by the Confederate authorities can promote the objects of our revolution in the hands and under the control of the latter.* Davis and his associates, with the cotton crop upon their hands, would be like the man so often tritely referred to, who drew the elephant in the lottery, deucedly perplexed to know what to do with it, even to the payment of the salaries of the useless and expensive functionaries still nestling about the custom-house, and other old snuggeries and nurseries of official corruption. Besides, it is just barely possible that France and bull-headed England, especially, may object to pay the price at which it may please Government to appraise king cotton; may conclude to let Manchester and Rouen, Glasgow and Belfast slide for a little or until a second crop is gathered, when the condition of affairs may have improved, in their opinion, and when it will be possible to purchase his majesty at some valuation without taking our war upon their shoulders as the full complement of the contract. Should two crops be allowed to accumulate here, and nothing seems more probable if Government undertakes to supersede the mercantile body, and conduct the commerce of the country after its own fashion, nothing will remain to us but to increase the selling price, adding to that first fixed ten per cent., as a compensation for the time we have been compelled to hold it for our reluctant or impracticable customers. Than this, it would seem, nothing is easier. We, who are old fogies, and inveterately addicted rather to that which experience has approved than what theories deem possible, cannot, of course, sanction it upon any other principle than its universal application; nevertheless, as we are assured from so many and so authoritative sources that the thing is right, reasonable, and eminently wise, we are willing to see the experiment tried of substituting the agents of Government for the merchants of the Republic. We are tired of a fruitless opposition.

THE PIRATES.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PHILADELPHIA BARK ROWENA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Messrs. John Heyman and Theodore Taverniere, of Hamburgh, Germany, together with Mr. Santos Berrisbeita, of Venezuela, passengers by the Philadelphia bark *Rowena*, Capt. Jas. Wilson, bound from Laguayra to this city, with a cargo of coffee, arrived here on Saturday last from Charleston, South Carolina, which place they left on the 20th ult., by way of Louisville, after being captured at sea by the Confederate schooner *Dixie*.

Mr. Heyman states that when in latitute 31, they espied the rakish little rebel schooner bearing straight upon them like an arrow, and the disagreeable presentiment at once possessed them that she was "sesesh," and a privateer. A flash from a swivel at her bow, and a plunging shot, removed all doubt, and visions of a tight necktie or a divided weazand, occurred to their somewhat restless minds as by no means beyond possibility. A second shot followed, and the *Rowena* hove to. The *Dixie* danced over the sparkling waves till within hearing, when her Captain, through a trumpet, called, "Who are you?" On the reply of Capt. Wilson, he announced himself as Capt. Thomas Moore, of the Confederate States schooner *Dixie*, and ended with, "You are my prize; come on board with your papers." This being complied with, he sent the boat back for the passengers, and demanded their names, citizenship and business; told them they had been taken by a "vessel of war;" that they would be carried to Charleston, well treated, and set at liberty. Mr. Heyman describes the Captain as a scampish-looking fellow, of middle height, brown hair and beard, and near 35 years of age. His vessel had two 12-pound guns and one 16-pound swivel gun. Independently of himself, cook, first officer and a gunner, there were sixteen vagabond, dirty-faced sailors on board, with knives and revolvers in their belts. They were of several nationalities. Some were landsmen of the Southern "cracker" tribe, others probably raked from blockaded ships in Charleston harbor, as were also the first officer and gunner, the latter being a long and bilious-looking Frenchman. Moore sent Capt. Wilson and his passengers back to the *Rowena*, and soon followed with his gunner and twelve men, who took possession of the vessel, ironed the crew, and with their first and second mate, confined them below the hatches. Moore and his sailors then took charge of the *Rowena*, and steered, accompanied by the *Dixie*, for the North Edisto River, twenty-five miles south of Charleston. Capt. Wilson and passengers were entertained in the cabin, and treated by Moore with sufficient cordiality. He sat at table with them, but was reserved in conversation. He related nothing of his personal antecedents, but appeared, according to the judgment of Mr. Heyman, to have formerly been the skipper of a coasting vessel. He dropped an occasional remark about the "d——d Northern Abolitionists," and spoke of the "Southern Confederacy" as an accomplished fact, and as certain to endure. The passengers held no communication whatever with the crew or the French gunner, and were often ordered to stay below in the evening, without reason being given. This was especially the case on the night of their arrival, when all lights in the vessel were extinguished. No blockading vessels were in sight. In addition to the Captain and passengers, there was also on board the *Rowena* Capt. Wells, of the *Mary Alice*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, to New-York, with sugar, which had been captured by the *Dixie*, and retaken by the *Wabash*. The *Dixie* had also lately taken the bark *Glenn*, with coals for Tortugas, and sent her to the North Edisto River.

Beyond the frequent misgivings attendant upon their situation among a set of armed and lawless rascals, the passengers had no unpleasant experience during the voyage, and entered the North Edisto River on Monday morning, Aug. 5, where they hove to by a small battery, and anchored. Here they remained till the following Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, when the little scouting steamer *Gen. Clinch* came alongside and took them to Charleston. They laid off that city in the *Gen. Clinch* until the next day at 5 in the afternoon, when the Captain of the *Dixie* took them on shore, and treated them to a dinner at a restaurant opposite the Mills House. This liberality he could well afford through the prospective prize money the *Rowena* would give him. After this, Moore led them to the Charleston jail, stating that their baggage would be taken care of, and restored in due time. They were introduced into the section appropriated to white prisoners, where about fifty ill-looking fellows were lounging, and finally shown to a small and filthy cell, without furniture. One double mattress was thrown on the floor for them all to sleep on, and battling with bugs and mosquitoes, they thus passed the night. The next day an arrangement was made with the jailer for separate cots at 50 cents apiece each night, and also for meals at [illegible] head each. Having communicated with the Hamburg Consul, Mr. Witte, and also with the British Vice-Consul, Mr. H. P. Walker, they were liberated on the third evening of their incarceration, at midnight, and took rooms at the Mills House, where they remained five days before obtaining their baggage. On doing so, after procuring a passport from Mr. Witte, they left by railroad for Nashville. The locomotive, like the country it passes through, was of "one-coffee-pot power," and after a weary drag, missing connections and stopping two nights to sleep on the way, they arrived. At Nashville they obtained from the "Passport Committee" a pass to the State line, at which point their baggage was searched and all their letters and papers taken, with a promise that after examination they would be forwarded to their address. Their journey to Louisville and thence here was performed without novelty. They report having found the train from Charleston well filled with passengers of both sexes, but few military. These were badly armed and clothed, and appeared to be on leave from guarding the Charleston forts, upon a visit to their homes. No troops apparently were leaving the city in bodies. Mr. Heyman corroborates the accounts we have received of the stores at Charleston being daily closed at 3 o'clock, and of the daily drilling after that hour of all citizens, from boyhood to extreme old age. He reports the tables at the Mills House as betraying no lack of abundance, but verifies the many statements of the high price of groceries and bacon at the South. Having occasion to buy a few articles of ready-made clothing, he found them but slightly more high-priced than at the North. A dead calm pervades the whole city in the morning. The wharves are unfrequented, and ladies are but rarely seen in King-street. The Battery, however, in the evening, overflows with fine carriages and promenaders, and the gayety evinced exhibits no consciousness of present or coming ill.

The *Rowena* is owned by Messrs. Dallett Bros. of this city. Mr. Heyman knows nothing of either Capt. Wilson or Capt. Wells, of the *Mary Alice*. They are probably still in prison.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.

The schooner *Albion*, a prize-vessel, arrived at the Navy-yard on Saturday, in charge of Prize-master Stephen S. Russel, of the United States ship *Seminole*. The *Albion* was captured off Charleston while endeavoring to run the blockade and effect an entrance into the port. The schooner is of about [illegible] tons burden. She cleared from Wilmington, N. C., not long since, with a cargo of turpentine for Cuba, and then loaded with sugar and coffee, professedly for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, but when captured she was endeavoring to run the blockade. Mr. Russel made his report to Judge Cadwalader on Saturday, and the papers in the case were submitted.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GRATIFYING IF RELIABLE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Aug. 31, is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from a member of Company F, Second Virginia Volunteers, to a gentleman in that city:

BEVERLY, Aug 23, 1861.

Gen. Lee is only ten miles the other side of Huttonsville, with from 10,000 to 15,000 men. He is perfectly surrounded by our troops—10,000 men, with four batteries of twenty-eight cannon in all. He sent in a flag of truce the other day to Gen. Reynolds, who is in command, and offered to surrender all his arms if we would only let him through our lines, so that he could go South. He said if we did not accede to his proposition that he would cut his way through. Gen. Reynolds sent back word to cut his way through, as he would never let him out alive. So there are great preparations for the fight. The Sixth Ohio, which was here, has gone on a forced march to the scene of action. The Twenty-fifth Ohio, part of which arrived here last night, came 17 miles at double quick time, having heard that we were attacked and completely cut up. You can all make up your minds that Gen. Lee nor any other Southern General will ever have the pleasure of advancing on Wheeling. There were 117 of our regiment went out on a scouting expedition the other day, and were gone four days. They came upon a lot of Secessionists on the other side of Cheat River, who were perfectly screened from view by laurel bushes. As our men advanced in the river to cross, they fired upon us, killing three and dangerously wounding two of them. They, then, in the confusion, made a safe retreat. Coming home we captured three prisoners, one with drawings of our camp in his pockets. There are [illegible] men to start to-morrow for the same place, to be gone six days. It is my opinion that we are perfectly safe from any attack at this place. In fact the rebels cannot get near us without our knowing it.

We had a funeral in our company. The man who was stabbed by one of the Plummer Guards died on the 20th, and was buried with military honors the same day. The soldier who stabbed him is still a prisoner.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 31.

Last evening six Secessionists were arrested by Capt. Radcliffe, of the Pierrepoint Guards, at the house of Dr. Alfred Hughes, corner of Fourth and Quincy streets. It seems that on Thursday evening, a batch of young men succeeded in leaving the city for the rebel Army, and it was suspected that the six persons found at Hughes' designed doing the same thing. Three of the young men were citizens: Jacob Swietzer, John Goshorn and Eugene Zane. The other three were prisoners captured at the battle of Carrick's Ford, or some other place. One of these has been in the hospital for some time, but has now recovered. The other two have been confined at Camp Carlile. All were released upon their parole by Lieut.-Col. Hubbard, and were being lionized by the Secessionists about town. The prisoners were taken to the Custom-house, where a large crowd soon collected. Zane was released, as it was thought he was not likely to go to the rebel Army or anywhere else, except in the house when it rains. Goshorn was also released, but Swietzer and the others were sent over to Camp Carlile. Capt. Radcliffe searched Dr. Hughes' house, but found nothing of a "contraband" character.

There were a number of ladies in the house at the time of the arrest, who had been engaged during the day in collecting funds for the purpose of forwarding the released prisoners to their homes.

CONNECTICUT.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued the following Proclamation:

Eleven States of the Union are now armed and in open rebellion against National authority; they have paralyzed the business of the nation, have involved us in civil war, and are now exerting their combined energies to rob us of the blessings of a free Government. The greatness of their crime has no parallel in the history of human Governments. At this critical juncture our liberties are still further imperiled by the utterance of seditious language; by a traitorous Press, which excuses or justifies the rebellion; by secret organizations, which propose to resist the execution of the laws of this State by force; by the public exhibition of "peace flags," falsely so-called; and by an effort to redress grievances regardless of the forms and officers of the law.

The very existence of our Government, the future prosperity of this entire nation, and the hopes of universal freedom, demand that these outrages be suppressed.

The Constitution guarantees liberty of speech and of the Press, but holds the person and the Press responsible for the evils which result from this liberty. It guarantees the protection of property, but it regards no property as sacred which is used to subvert governmental authority. It guarantees the person from unreasonable seizure, but it protects no individual from arrest and punishment who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. It provides by law for the punishment of offences, but allows no grievance to be redressed by violence.

I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to support and uphold the authority and dignity of the Government, and to abstain from every act which can tend to encourage and strengthen this conspiracy; and I call upon the officers of the law to be active, diligent and fearless in arresting and in instituting legal proceedings for the punishment of those who disturb the public peace, of those who are guilty of sedition and treason, and of those who are engaged in combinations to obstruct the execution of the laws, so that peace may again be restored to our distracted country, and the liberties of the people be preserved.

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, at Hartford, this, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1861.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command:
J. Hammond Trumbull, Secretary of State.

MAJOR SLEMMER ON HAND.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes under date of Clarksburgh, Aug. 28:

"Escorted by a batch of young West Pointers, who are to serve as drill-masters in the Army of this Division for a time, (and who will find an excellent opening for such service here,) the late commandant at Fort Pickens, Major Slemmer, arrived here last evening, to enter upon his duties as Brigade Inspector till his regiment shall have been filled up. The Major bears his honors, as he did his Pickens threatenings, lightly; and few who look upon the slight figure and youthful expression of the late Lieutenant, would suspect that this man for weeks occupied a position as responsible and as perilous as that which [illegible] and—more substantial—a [illegible] What can be more ludicrous than the idea of a warrior in gold spectacles?"

MORE ABOUT THE SUMTER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.

The following, in reference to the privateer *Sumter*, was obtained from an authentic source. The vessel was modeled by Mr. JOHN W. LYNN, then of the firm of BYERLY & LYNN, and was built by that firm. She is 143 feet long, by 28 feet beam, 12 feet hold, and is of 520 tons register. Her machinery was made by Messrs. REANEY, NEAFIE & Co. She has two boilers, and her engine is of 400 horse-power. Her cylinder is 50 inches, and her propeller wheel of brass, 10 feet in diameter. She was built for Capt. JAMES CONNELL & Co., of New-Orleans, and was designed to ply between that port and Havana. HERRERA & Co., of Havana, were part owners. The steamer was launched on the 18th of May, 1859, and was christened *Habana*. On her trial trip, on the Delaware, she went from the Navy-yard shears to Chester, a distance of 15 miles, in 58 minutes, and afterwards, in carrying the mail between New-Orleans and one of the ports of South America, she acquired and maintained a reputation for speed which made her quite notorious. She is precisely the size of the gun-boats which are now being constructed for the Government. It is the opinion of those who best know the *Sumter*, that no vessel of the United States Navy is of equal speed.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

We have here, occasionally, visits from some of the few citizens left at Harper's Ferry. They report that there is a Home Guard of 85 mounted men ("secesh") scouring the town and vicinity all the time. Col. ASHBY'S Black Horse Cavalry is in the neighborhood of Charlestown, and they are very active in hunting down Union men. Col. ASHBY, with 200 of his troop, came down into Harper's Ferry a day or two since, and tried to induce the few "Armory hands" left to go to Richmond to work. These Armory hands have been treated with great consideration, whether they were Union men or Secesh, and none of them have been pressed into the military service of the Confederacy, but they have been "coaxed" to go to Richmond to work in the Armory. Extravagant wages are offered to them, ranging from three to five dollars per day. Some of them could not resist the temptation; and it is safe to say that more than half the men formerly employed in the Armory here have gone to Richmond, although a large majority of the workmen were Union men. Those that have gone to Richmond write that they are paid off every week, but in Virginia money. Of course this "weekly paying off" is a temporary arrangement, to rope in those who are still at Harper's Ferry in doubt. Many of the workmen are at work, I hear, at the Arsenal in your city, having resisted the seductions of Col. ASHBY and other *promising* officers. There is some firing occasionally, between our side of the river and t'other side, but it does not amount to anything.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

Special dispatches to the Nashville *Union and American*, of the 28th, communicate the following:

"A bill has been passed, authorizing the President to appoint two aids on his personal staff during the war.

Congress passed yesterday the Navy appropriation bill. Among the appropriations are one hundred thousand dollars to purchase steamers; gun-boats, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; for repairing the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, an iron-clad ship, and raising the ships-of-the-line *Columbus*, *Delaware* and *Pennsylvania*, and the brig *Dolphin*, twenty-five thousand dollars; for a floating battery for the defence of New-Orleans, eight hundred thousand dollars; for constructing submarine batteries for the destruction of the enemy's vessels, fifty thousand dollars; for constructing two gun-boats for the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi River, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In view of the blockade, Congress has passed an act throwing open the whole of the Southern coast for the entry of vessels, which may enter at any inlet and pay duties at the nearest Custom-house, and repealing the act establishing ports of entry.

It has not yet been approved by the President, who is confined by sickness."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Montgomery *Mail* of the 10th says: "Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, First Florida Regiment, now stationed near Pensacola, arrived in our city this morning, *en route* for the springs, for the benefit of his health.

We are glad to learn that the health of Gen. BRAGG'S Army is very good, a marked improvement in this respect having occurred within the past fortnight. The spirits of our brave soldiers there are excellent. They only await the General's orders for a chivalric, and, we hope, a successful demonstration against Fort Pickens. Two schooners attached to the blockading fleet went aground in the late gale."

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 20th says: "Since the storm of Friday and Saturday we have but one visible man-of-war left. One bark and several smaller craft are also out there, probably the prizes of the blockading squadron."

McCULLOCH AND PRICE.

The subjoined letter from McCULLOCH'S Headquarters, Camp Stephens, July 28, addressed to the Military Board, Little Rock, Ark., is published in the *Gazette*:

GENTLEMEN: Having seen in some of the Arkansas papers that there was some misunderstanding between Gen. PRICE and myself, I take great pleasure in saying that there is not the slightest foundation for such report.

Since I have been near Gen. PRICE'S command, his coöperation has always been cordial and prompt, and he has done all in his power to aid me whenever he could be of any assistance.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

MESSRS. NELSON AND BRIDGE.

The Louisville *Journal* announces the fact of the defection of Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, and says:

"We have always had a high opinion of Mr. NELSON, but his act, under all the circumstances, is *as cowardly a one as a coward ever committed*. The case of Mr. BRIDGES, however, who, like NELSON, was elected to the United States Congress, and, like NELSON, was caught by the Confederates, while attempting to escape to Washington, is still more curious. He didn't wait to be put in jail, but procured his discharge by pledging himself to his captors *to raise a regiment to fight against the United States*. And he is now raising his regiment!

These revolutionary times throw up some strange specimens of human nature to the vision of mortals.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Lieut.-Col. NUGENT and Maj. BAGLEY have succeeded in getting three additional appointments to the regular Army for officers of the Sixty-ninth who acted meritoriously at the battle of Bull Run. This makes five captaincies in the regular Army awarded to the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The following is the order of the War Department in reference to the acceptance of the proposed Sixty-ninth and the formation of the Irish Brigade:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1861.

Col. Thomas F. Meagher, New-York:

SIR: The regiment of infantry known as the Sixty-ninth Infantry, which you offer, is accepted for three years or during the war, provided you have it ready for marching orders in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the United States service in accordance with General Orders Nos. 58 and 61. You are further authorized to arrange with the Colonels commanding of four other regiments to be raised, to form a brigade, the Brigadier-General for which will be designated hereafter by the proper authority of the Government.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

A SOLDIER OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* publishes the following letter, which an Irishman in that city received from his brother, a member of the Sixty-ninth, held as a prisoner of war at Richmond:

NEW-ALMS HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va.,
Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

DEAR PAT: I wrote you a few lines last week, which a gentleman either posted or took on with him, as he resided near Augusta. I know you were surprised to hear that I was in Richmond, wounded; but if we had got our rights I would have been in New-York the day the battle was fought, our term of service having expired the day before; but Old ABE or SCOTT would not let the regiment go home. Well, it served us right, when we were fools enough to fight in such a cause; but I hope the time will come when Irishmen will mind their own business.

Early in the fight, I got a ball in the thigh, which broke the bone. I lay on the field thirty-five hours, a rain falling most of the time, and might have laid there since, if it was not for the kindness of the Southerners—enemies, I cannot call them, for they have treated us more like brothers than anything else. I got a hard shaking on the railroad; but now, thank God, I am very comfortable here. I expect to have my leg set to-day. If it is, I hope to recover soon, when I will be a much wiser man.

Owing to the great number of wounded, I could not be attended sooner; besides the doctor was afraid of mortification; but I think I am now safe, and that with God's help, I will have the use of my leg.

Dear Pat, you could not believe the way our soldiers were treated by SCOTT. There were eight regiments on the field whose time was up, but could not get home. But worse than all, they left the dead and wounded on the field, and never sent a flag of truce in to know how or what would become of us. It is Col. CORCORAN I blame for keeping us; he is now a prisoner here. Many is the heavy curse he got from wounded and dying men. I wish you could send a letter to my wife; poor creature, probably she thinks me dead. She lives at No. 212 West Twenty-sixth-street. Direct, care of THOS. KIERNAN. Tell her I hope to be with her soon; also, that I am well treated, get meat three times a day, and splendid soup at din-

[illegible]

REIGN OF TERROR IN MEMPHIS.

Right Rev. Maj.-Gen. Bishop POLK has been creating quite an excitement in Memphis, by the impressment of laborers as volunteers in his army. We have already published some action taken by the City Council, which appointed a Committee to look into the matter; and the telegraph now announces that Gen. POLK will desist from this objectionable course. The following from the Memphis *Argus* of Saturday, will further enlighten the North on the way Confederate recruits have been obtained.

MAYORIAL PROCLAMATION.

It is hinted about that Gen. POLK has ordered, on his own authority, which in such cases is no authority at all, the impressment of laborers, and the substitution of his own will or "military necessities" for the statute law of Tennessee and the ordinances of the city. All this we foretold, all this we have written editorially locally, and every possible way decried, endeavoring to prevent the conflict between the military arm of the Confederacy and our law-guarded liberties. We failed to stem the growing encroachments on legal security, and the consequence of our failure is the following tardy card from the Mayor of our city:

To the Citizens of Memphis:

Applications have repeatedly been made to me, as executive officer of the city, for protection against *indiscreet* parties who are sent out to impress citizens into service against their will, on steamboats; many of these men have been dragged from their beds, wives and children, but never has there been a man taken who had on a clean shirt. I hereby notify any citizen who may wish a pass within the City of Memphis, to call on me and I will furnish the same, and will see he will be *protected*. One poor man being shot yesterday by these *outlaws*, as they may be called, causes me to give the above notice.

AUGUST 24, 1861. JOHN PARK, Mayor.

A BRAVE FEAT.

Gen. PILLOW has seized a floating show, composed of stuffed lions, tigers and leopards, and what was represented as "Artemus Ward's" magnificent set of wax figures. The "show" was on board a boat bound to Cairo, but was seized at Hickman as contraband, and taken to Memphis, where it was confiscated by order of Gen. PILLOW.

BLACK COMPANIES IN ARKANSAS.

The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 10th, states that two companies of Southern black men have been formed in that neighborhood. They are thorough Southern men, not armed, but drilling to take the field, and say that they are determined to fight for their masters and their homes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

The September term of this Court opened yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding. City Judge McCUNN, at present commanding the 37th Regiment of Volunteers, has not returned from Washington, and as far as the officers of the Court are advised, will not take his place upon the Bench during the present term. The calendar of this term is very large, but comprises no causes of special public interest. The case of Samuel H. Merritt, indicted for the murder of John Swaine, by shooting, on the 31st of May last, during a quarrel about the secession sentiments of the latter, will probably be reached next week. The accused will be defended by James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esqs. No business of importance was transacted in Court yesterday; the panel of Grand Jurors was called, but only six persons answered to their names. The absentees were fined twenty-five dollars each. Should a quorum be present, the Recorder will charge the Jury this morning.

Catherine Sharkey pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the City Prison for one day.

John Fanning pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and will be sentenced on Wednesday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND J.—*Hannah Parfett* vs. *Anne B. Warner et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied, without costs.

In the Matter of the Application of Caroline Lunebergh.—The motion is granted; the party to pay on three days after the service of order.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Moser* vs. *Corwin.*—Cause set down for first Monday of October, 1861.

Allen vs. *Smiller.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for $2,290, with interest from the time of the commencement of the action.

Leroy vs. *Larkin.*—Order discharged.

Reis vs. *Jones.*—Motion denied without costs.

The People vs. *Massey.*—Motion granted.

Elkin vs. *Leroy.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied: amount of bail mitigated to $500. $10 costs to plaintiff.

Thomas vs. *Taylor.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jackson vs. *Jackson.*—Motion that referees' fees be paid, and for leave to file supplemental bill granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 2, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 88⅝	6 Pacific M. S. Co. 76
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 89	22 do. 75¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65 86	100 do. s45 75
10,000 U. S. 6s, '67 88	50 do. s30 75¼
44,550 Treas. 6 ₩ c. 2 Year 98	95 do. 75½
5,000 do. 97⅜	100 Canton Company 10
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '79. 84	550 N. Y. Central R. 73
1,000 Ill. Ca. Bds. 1860 80¼	200 do. s5 73
1,000 do. 80½	750 do. 73¼
5,000 Tenn. S. 6's, '90. 43⅜	100 Erie Railway 24⅜
10,000 do. s10 43	100 Little Miami R. 73
10,000 do. b10 43¼	100 Erie Rd. 35
5,000 do. 43⅛	300 do. s60 34¾
30,000 Missouri State 6's 41⅛	200 do. s60 34⅛
5,000 do. 41⅛	50 Mich. Cen. Rd. 41½
5,000 do. b15 41⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 28⅛
5,000 do. s5 41⅛	100 do. 28¾
5,000 do. b10 41¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R. 66⅛
5,000 do. b30 41¼	50 do. s20 66
5,000 M. 6s, Iss. to H. &	100 do. b60 66⅛
St. J. R. 47	500 do. 66½
1,000 N. C. State 6s 61¼	25 do. 66¾
8,600 do. 61⅛	740 Cleve. & Tol. R. 29
3,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs '76. 101	100 do. s10 29
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1 m. 38	150 do. 29⅛
15 Am. Ex. Bank 76⅛	390 Chi. & R. I. R. 41¼
20 Metropolitan Bank 79	50 do. s10 41⅛
15 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 83⅛	150 do. s10 41⅛
35 do. 83½	150 do. b10 41⅜
5 Panama Rd. 106	200 do. 41⅜
20 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scp. 64¼	50 do. s20 41¼

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 88	75 Pacific M. S. Co. 75¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, '67 88	15 N. Y. Cen. R. 73
12,500 Trea. 6 ₩ c. 2 years 97⅞	200 do. 73⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s. 61⅛	50 do. s60 72⅛
3,000 Georgia State 6s. 67	50 Hudson River R. 32¼
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '62. 82	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 13¼
3,000 Cal. State 7s 76	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k 28¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6's, '90. 43⅛	30 Panama Railroad 106
10,000 Missouri State 6s 41⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R. b60 66⅛
5,000 do. s10 41¼	200 do. 66⅛
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds. 74	150 Clev. & Toledo R. 29¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank 76¼	500 do. s15 29⅛
200 Mechanics' Bank 85	10 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 59⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 24:

Increase in Loans	$3,417,536
Decrease in Specie	2,021,368
Decrease in Circulation	49,559
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,979,703

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 1, 1860.	Aug. 31, 1861.	Aug. 24, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,027,890	141,081,474	137,662,938
Specie	19,035,980	45,098,113	47,119,481
Circulation	9,253,849	8,440,155	8,489,814
Gross Deposits	102,229,586	134,343,805	132,280,645
Exchanged	22,561,086	13,907,795	13,824,338
Undrawn	79,668,500	120,436,010	118,456,307
In Sub-Treasury	5,607,627	8,851,608	6,037,301

The Bank returns this afternoon result substantially as indicated in our weekly review this morning. The only difference is that the Loans and Discounts are not quite so high as the additions from the recent Government negotiation foreshadowed. The fact seems to be that the ordinary line of accommodation continues to fall off from the voluntary liquidation of mercantile paper. The demand for new discounts at Bank, as well as the offering of fresh paper on the Street, is extremely moderate, considering the gradual improvement in general trade. This is accounted for by the circumstance that a larger proportion of the current jobbing business is done for cash. To-day the market for Money is dull, and the rates easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on prime discounts. The Exchange market is also dull, and Bankers' bills dull at the quotation of last week, 107½@107⅞ ₩ cent. Most of the business is done at about 107¼@107⅝ ₩ cent. The Foreign Bill Brokers generally complain of a dull time.

There is an improved feeling, from the Army and Navy achievement off Cape Hatteras, on the Stock Exchange to-day. Without any marked buoyancy in speculation, prices are generally firmer than on Saturday, and sellers for the decline evince no anxiety to press their contracts on time. A few options, 10@60 days, are ventured upon each line of Stocks, including some of the Southern State Stocks. The National Funded Securities advanced again ¼@½ ₩ cent., and Treasury paper left off firm at 97⅞@98 ₩ cent. for the 2-year 6 ₩ cents. Among the Railway Shares, New-York Central advanced ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on Saturday's closing quotation, and most of the Western Roads were a fraction higher, with a good demand for Toledo, Galena and Rock Island, at an advance on each of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. Missouris were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher—the other Southern State stocks about the same as on Saturday. Late in the afternoon the general market left off steady, at about the following prices:

Central	73⅛	Missouris	41¼
Erie	24⅜	Tennessees	43⅛
Galena	66⅛	Illinois Central	64¼
Rock Island	41⅛	United States 6s, '81	88⅞
Toledo	29¼	Treasury Notes	97⅞

There is an improvement on the City Bank shares of 1 ₩ cent. on American Exchange, Phenix, Market, Corn Exchange and Shoe and Leather, and 3 ₩ cent. on North America and 5 ₩ cent. on Broadway:

Manhattan	110	American Exchange	76
Merchants'	80	Bank of the Republic	80
Mechanics'	84	Bank of N. America	73
America	90¼	Metropolitan	79
City	100	Citizens'	90
Phenix	81	Market	76
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Nassau	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe & Leather	76
National	81	Corn Exchange	73
Merchants' Exchange	76	Continental	62¾
Seventh Ward	108	Commonwealth	60
Commerce	76⅛	Park	86
Broadway	106		

In Railway mortgages the bids were reduced on Erie Thirds and advanced on Michigan Southern Firsts:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	73¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¼	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	90
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	52
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10
Erie firsts, '68	103¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie thirds, '83	82	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	38
Hudson firsts, '69	103	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Han. & St. Joseph	29
Hudson convertibles '67	68	N. J. Central seconds	100
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	77½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	85
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	60	Del. Lack. & West. sec.	80
Mich So. 7 ₩ c. Ass. B.	50	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. bonds	91½
N. Indiana firsts	79⅛	South Carolina 6s	54

The subscriptions to the National Loan, in 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, were more numerous to-day than on any previous day since the list was opened. The aggregate amount is also larger, being $340,900. The net disbursements of the Sub Treasury are $51,000 over all receipts, leaving the balance this afternoon $8,800,946.

The *Bank Note Reporter*, of THOMPSON BROTHERS, says of the Engraving concerns in this City:

"The Columbia Bank, at Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has commenced business. Its circulating notes are engraved by the National Bank Note Company, which is now placed on the same footing as the American Bank Note Company, by the Bank Superintendent. Banks that have plates engraved by the American Company, will be required to continue their printing there, and banks that have plates made by the National Company will be required to have their printing done there. In all other matters competition is open."

The rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Canada*, leaving Boston Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861. Mails close in New-York Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 5½ P. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight	107⅜ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	108⅛ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.33¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.30c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	40 cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	35¼ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin	40¼ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	77 cents.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
Bk. of New-York	5,367,087	5,569,251	1,592,640	1,606,519
Manhattan Co.	5,533,009	5,357,041	2,038,809	2,116,447
Merchants' Bank	5,531,252	5,449,248	1,820,309	1,952,912
Mechanics' Bank	4,331,202	4,223,934	1,249,732	1,361,338
Union Bank	2,957,409	2,768,170	939,740	1,227,013
Bank of America	6,100,249	5,743,846	4,675,150	5,158,168
Phenix Bank	3,893,750	3,726,120	2,241,897	2,195,717
City Bank	2,624,717	2,520,444	1,171,750	1,407,579
Tradesmen's Bank	1,058,096	2,101,911	203,415	201,001
Fulton Bank	1,377,579	1,335,400	1,172,357	1,117,493
Chemical Bank	1,944,683	1,965,419	3,038,181	3,163,322
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,155,411	2,092,690	472,052	519,886
National Bank	2,482,266	2,360,646	869,486	993,610
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,895,399	1,897,692	408,728	451,064
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,032,832	1,029,498	408,817	440,052
Greenwich Bank	572,255	543,425	379,086	393,459
Leather Man. Bk.	1,801,443	1,683,086	528,259	597,793
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,159,335	1,182,575	502,060	522,580
Bk. St. New-York	4,076,550	3,816,528	1,277,728	1,473,562
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,938,062	8,624,695	2,647,196	2,403,317
Bk. of Commerce	16,473,841	16,683,817	2,930,860	3,392,080
Broadway Bank	3,100,468	3,058,428	889,862	907,495
Ocean Bank	2,109,575	2,040,320	452,690	411,390
Mercantile Bank	2,587,622	2,497,247	867,592	788,329
Pacific Bank	1,131,164	1,130,577	257,660	312,296
Bank of Republic	4,100,661	3,763,105	856,636	857,487
Chatham Bank	820,109	795,735	119,255	224,781
People's Bank	774,446	774,158	118,943	152,730
Bank of N. Am.	2,185,184	2,281,794	327,943	361,748
Hanover Bank	1,937,301	1,881,178	259,392	248,783
Irving Bank	940,097	899,617	147,821	154,075
Metropolitan Bk.	7,976,374	7,901,051	2,718,872	2,634,326
Citizen's Bank	893,558	888,061	172,852	184,554
Nassau Bank	1,883,312	1,744,106	782,289	811,432
Market Bank	1,816,573	1,695,175	418,096	429,712
St. Nicholas Bank	1,323,256	1,368,368	171,296	154,440
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,905,370	2,944,678	303,200	324,587
Corn Exch. Bank	2,123,939	2,152,921	340,306	271,176
Continental Bank	3,498,566	3,372,010	764,780	753,207
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,259,084	1,178,639	201,104	206,433
Oriental Bank	620,065	604,357	120,833	148,834
Marine Bank	875,631	688,853	225,121	206,276
Atlantic Bank	695,460	703,875	70,263	68,092
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,789,735	2,713,614	501,215	319,547
Park Bank	5,484,278	5,102,507	2,348,173	2,315,588
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	930,830	905,823	274,963	184,162
Grocer's Bank	627,962	607,112	96,578	117,501
North River Bank	716,475	686,589	113,349	113,779
East River Bank	416,108	409,579	57,793	67,924
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	966,294	936,213	131,263	140,394
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	308,687	350,378	73,367	71,390
N.Y. Exch. Bank	308,524	302,942	22,088	23,659
Bull's Head Bank	401,742	384,028	63,683	83,236
N.Y. County Bank	225,706	228,374	160,559	175,206
Total	41,081,478	137,663,938	45,098,113	47,119,481
	Increase....$3,417,536		Decrease...$2,021,368	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 31.	Aug 24.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
Bk. of New-York	358,566	364,050	4,295,771	4,525,073
Manhattan Co	273,973	282,905	5,115,775	5,047,006
Merchants' Bank	170,217	173,660	4,424,034	4,342,032
Mechanics' Bank	258,956	268,747	3,674,311	3,640,608
Union Bank	176,459	184,474	3,012,381	3,040,460
Bank of America	133,983	131,838	8,221,574	8,445,975
Phenix Bank	118,272	121,016	4,580,302	4,251,284
City Bank	......	......	2,696,202	2,570,715
Tradesmen's Bank	305,405	295,481	1,100,704	1,196,025
Fulton Bank	187,160	191,326	1,865,218	1,848,697
Chemical Bank	407,893	414,631	4,514,342	4,611,999
Merch. Exch. Bk.	102,876	102,519	1,435,912	1,408,253
National Bank	111,330	117,334	1,913,858	1,898,603
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	292,250	294,355	1,510,656	1,557,668
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	154,509	158,060	1,197,253	1,194,224
Greenwich Bank	149,270	154,094	596,336	617,878
Leather Man. Bk.	248,281	250,255	1,256,466	1,193,054
Seventh Ward Bk.	175,616	183,238	978,681	979,031
Bk. St. New-York	236,885	233,899	3,116,495	3,040,593
Am. Exchange Bk.	186,778	180,345	7,334,307	6,801,526
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	10,413,976	11,079,636
Broadway Bank	328,163	322,306	3,012,797	2,997,139
Ocean Bank	77,414	79,147	1,536,595	1,425,392
Mercantile Bank	24,463	24,538	2,376,097	2,156,353
Pacific Bank	145,293	148,935	990,986	1,040,624
Bank of Republic	202,567	198,293	2,984,907	2,690,562
Chatham Bank	92,430	94,285	629,337	618,624
People's Bank	86,787	87,477	629,337	624,790
Bank of N. Am.	86,208	86,340	1,566,241	1,654,145
Hanover Bank	83,728	79,517	1,136,996	1,073,385
Irving Bank	114,503	116,026	739,350	722,132
Metropolitan Bk.	252,164	253,344	6,824,941	6,717,011
Citizen Bank	138,249	140,728	761,756	759,289
Nassau Bank	146,460	145,281	1,674,349	1,576,025
Market Bank	175,124	176,486	1,402,332	1,283,644
St. Nicholas Bank	78,378	79,811	842,442	876,862
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	212,580	213,034	1,812,288	1,873,332
Corn Exch. Bank	147,407	139,517	1,478,570	1,843,891
Continental Bank	201,466	204,430	2,207,397	2,076,886
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	261,855	264,109	1,013,138	899,459
Oriental Bank	102,296	103,126	621,140	626,422
Marine Bank	148,213	149,745	767,419	683,488
Atlantic Bank	96,706	97,860	401,675	401,606
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	182,763	188,592	2,024,455	1,915,954
Park Bank	212,499	205,882	5,969,068	5,553,920
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	81,625	77,388	845,477	745,340
Grocers' Bank	50,246	51,791	464,228	457,915
North River Bank	70,953	72,083	562,383	544,038
East River Bank	94,738	96,401	305,927	306,730
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	114,165	120,521	654,530	625,439
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	121,758	118,684	152,349	151,587
N.Y. Exch. Bank	74,848	73,900	243,604	232,439
Bull's Head Bank	119,827	115,135	349,169	357,720
N.Y. County Bank	63,521	64,920	285,891	300,307
Total	8,440,155	8,489,714	120,436,010	118,456,307
	Decrease......$49,559		Increase....$1,979,703	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 75; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange at New-York at par to 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 17,075 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 194 bags Corn Meal, 123,057 bushels Wheat, 85,160 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Rye, 6,823 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Malt, 1,695 pkgs. Provisions and 865 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 56 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,000 bags Rio at 14c.@15c.; and a few small lots of Maracaibo at 16½c.@16½c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—The market has been quite brisk, the demand having been very animated, chiefly from speculative buyers, and prices have again advanced materially. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 21½c., as an average price, holders toward the close generally declining to sell under 22c. ₩ ℔. Included in the lots sold was one of 78 bales of the grade of strict Middling-Fair, at 23½c., and the sellers refused an offer of 23c. ₩ ℔. for an additional lot of 160 bales of the same quality.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour, especially of State, are not freely offered; and being in fair request, prices of such are firmer. Other descriptions are very moderately inquired for, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales, 16,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 30@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 50@$4 80, mainly at $4 55@$4 66, afloat and delivered; rejected Extra State, at $4 15 @$4 30. Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop, extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30 @ $4 35
ExtraState	4 50 @ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25 @ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40 @ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50 @ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85 @ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15 @ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 80 @ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady. Sales 800 bbls., at $5@5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and inactive, at old rates. Rye Flour is in less request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair supply and demand at about previous prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. The *North American's* news is less encouraging and the market closes less buoyantly. Sales 137,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western at $1 20@$1 23; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 16@$1 17; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 15; damaged do. at $1 08; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at @$1 07@$1 10, the latter an extreme price, nearly all the sales having been made at $1 07@$1 08; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1 02@1 03½; Chicago Spring, unsound to good, at 88c.@98c.; red State $1 12½@$1 14; new White Kentucky at $1 25@$1 32 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and advancing. Sales 115,000 bush. at 46c.@50c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 44c.@45½c. for damaged do.; 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues inactive, at 37½c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@60c. for old, ₩ 100 ℔s.

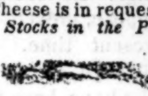
HOPS—Are in limited demand at, however, steady prices, We quote new at 22c.@26c.; last year's crop at 16c.@22c., and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new in Tar or Turpentine. Resin has attracted less attention, yet has been held higher, including Common and Strained, within a range of from $4 62½@$4 87½ ₩ 310 ℔s.

OILS—All kinds are quiet, to-day, but unaltered in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at firmer rates; sales 600 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 51,562 bbls., against 54,998 bbls. Aug. 1, 1861, and 48,214 bbls. Sept. 1, 1860. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Lard is in demand, at uniform prices; sales 300 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8⅜c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is quite active and buoyant; sales since our last, 2,250 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₩ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 17,994 tcs. and bbls., against 24,327 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1861, and 23,490 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1860. Butter is salable at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

Stocks in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:



PORK.

Pork.	Old.	New.	Total Old and New, Sept. 1,'61.	Total, Aug. 1,'61.	Total, Sept. 1,'60.
Clear		2,056	2,056	2,692	6
Mess	19	24,437	24,456	26,019	26,811
Thin Mess	—	823	873	875	169
Prime Mess	—	120	120	20	485
Flank	—	8	8	23	10
Prime	661	11,912	12,573	14,414	16,353
Rumps	2	1,729	1,731	1,757	412
Refuse Mess	12	1,316	1,328	1,038	39
Refuse Prime	16	581	597	147	46
Other Refuse	67	1,589	1,656	1,604	808
T'ninspected	40	6,174	6,214	6,410	3,018
Total bbls	817	50,745	51,562	54,998	48,214

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess	835	6,728	7,563	9,868	4,395
R'ked Chi'go	820	5,994	6,814	9,771	9,397
Railroad Beef	43	72	115	99	1,769
Refuse Mess	70	113	183	409	565
Refuse Prime	—	—	—	—	36
Other Refuse	600	363	963	1,007	1,223
Tcs. P'me M's	173	10	183	610	1,468
Cou'try Mess	455	944	1,399	1,758	2,804
Co'try Prime	518	173	681	612	1,501
Uninsp'ed tcs	—	—	—	—	14
Uninsp'd bbls	22	61	83	193	318
T'l tcs. & bls.	3,536	14,458	17,994	24,327	23,490

RICE—Sales were made of 50 tcs., at $6 25@$7 ₩ 100 ℔s. Messrs EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. report the stock of Rice in first hands as follows:

Stock of Rice in New-York, Sept. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs.	3,280	3,821
East India, bags	......	3,319

SPICES—Sales 1,200 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 54c. cash ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 374 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c.; also 282 hhds. Melado and 50 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 28,000 ℔s. at 8c.@8¼c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair for Kentucky, which is very firm. Other kinds are quiet. Mr. M. RADER reviews the business in this line, during the month, thus: "No improvement can be reported in the demand for Cigar Leaf, as very few of our manufacturers continue to work; the sales of Spanish Leaf are, in consequence, quite limited, and prices nominal. Some parcels of new Havana fillers have been offered and partly sold; the quality is not very satisfactory, and can only be placed at moderate rates. Of Yara we are getting some supplies, and late arrivals turn out better seasoned; 166 bales of genuine Yara sold at 33½c., and 152 bales old crop Concepcion from a neighboring market at previous quotations. We regret of not being able to predict a favorable turn until our intestine difficulties leave hope of a speedy settlement. At the beginning of last month Kentucky advanced again ½c. ₩ ℔., with sales of about three thousand hogsheads. Some of the heavier buyers withdrawing then from the market, it was expected that prices would soften somewhat, particularly as the sales thereafter were quite light; however, holders remained firm, and in some movement for the last two days prices were fully sustained, and even in some instances another advance was established. Receipts have again been quite liberal, being above 9,000 hhds., part of which was reshipped direct, and other lots are under orders of being withheld from the market. Sales for the month about 5,000 hhds. From the growing sections of Kentucky and adjacent States we are assured that the early planting stands well, and if the late planting escapes frost and other contingencies, a crop of from 55,000 to 60,000 hhds. might be calculated on. Virginia and Tennessee cannot be depended on for any supplies, and, moreover, but little planting has been attended to in either State. The demand for export for lower grades of Seed Leaf continues good; but little remaining over, prices are very firm; in better qualities there is nothing doing."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in August:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total Hhds.
Stock Aug. 1, 1861, hhds.	18,827	826	11	—	19,674
Received since	4,897	10	—	—	4,707
Total	23,534	836	11	—	24,381
Delivered since	1,234	28	3	—	1,265
Stock Sept. 1, 1861	22,300	808	8	—	23,116
Stock Sept. 1, 1860	13,418	1,489	5	1	14,913

Messrs. J. McJ. BENSEL & Co. report the movements at their warehouse, in August, thus:

Stock of Kentucky, July 31, 1861, hhds.	2,291
Kentucky received since, hhds.	1,125
Total	3,416
Delivered in August	215
Stock, Aug. 1, 1861	3,201

TEAS—A fair inquiry prevails for Greens, which are very firm.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate shipments were reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tierce; Lard, Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer at 60s.; Bacon and Tallow, 27s. 6d., by steamer at 45s., ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ ℔. For Havre—Flour, (1,500 bbls.) at 90c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, (60,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 23c.@23½c., ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, (25,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 14½d. ₩ bushel.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Tuesday) evening at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-eighth-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; is high stoop, 20 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low till May 1st. For further particulars, and permission to examine the premises, apply to W. H. PARSONS, No. 74 Duane-st.

RENT $250.—TO LET, THE LOWER PART OF the new house, No. 560 Broome-st. Contains gas fixtures, range, stationary tubs, baths, etc. Would suit a small family only.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st.; if rented to a small family, the owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of the rent in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 26th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 5 BOND ST., FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address

J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful country-seat, brick mansion, fine stables, the furniture, which is new, if desired, and twelve acres of land. It is located in the western part of the State, on the line of the New-York Central Dépôt. Apply to HOWER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,

Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.

Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for traffic.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.

Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.

They have acted as attorneys for more than 15,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.

All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.

Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st.

The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,

Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.

Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

A WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES would be grateful if she could get embroidery on muslin or linen; can give the best of City reference. Address ELLI R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for one month. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A VERY HEALTHY YOUNG PERSON, who expects to be confined the first week in September, will feel grateful to any lady who will adopt her infant from its birth, as she desires to return to Naples. Address A. V. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. G. E. MENDUM.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A single gentleman, can have the choice of a [illegible] or a large, well-furnished room [illegible] floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant rooms for a single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 135 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENtleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen, where there are but few boarders, and all the comforts of a home guaranteed. House No. 213 West [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 [illegible]. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR may be had with board, at No. 54 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, West 26th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two gentlemen willing to room together. Terms reasonable. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,607, Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can obtain parlor, bedroom, and board in a private family, No. 181 East 21st-st.; house replete with all modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 29th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly temperate habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, for families and single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price [illegible] per week. Address W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 48 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—A FEW select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Location the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place; house first-class, and a limited number of boarders taken. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH two or more rooms, with breakfast, in a small, quiet family, within 10 minutes' walk of Union-square. Address W. C. N., Union-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.—A family or single gentlemen can find a comfortable home, within 15 minutes' ride by cars from Jersey City Ferry; the house has all the modern improvements, garden, play-grounds, fresh milk, etc., a first-rate table, and good furnished rooms. Terms, $3 50 to $4 a week. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 703 Broadway; SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, OCCUpying a new brown-stone house, a few doors from Madison Park, and west of 5th av., would let parlor floor, unfurnished, to a party of gentlemen, or small family, with private table if desired. Address HOME, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 [illegible]-place.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 158 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 15.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD IN GENERAL, AND NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA MONEY-FINDERS IN PARTICULAR.—Take notice that I have for sale an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet front and rear by 60 feet deep, lot 25x100, elaborately finished with every conceivable modern improvement, splendid mirrors, rich French gas-fixtures, handsome carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; location best in the City. The owner must sell, and so therefore I am prepared to give a bargain. For further particulars, call on JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 at night.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE PRODUCtive business property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this city. Must be in good order and well improved. Apply to the owner, A. REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,500; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht, of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government has received dispatches from Minister ADAMS, which set at rest, for the present at least, the question of interference by the British Government in the affairs of the United States. He does not think any change of policy is intended so long as the blockade is continued.

The rebels seem to have made no further demonstrations yesterday against our lines across the Potomac. The skirmish near Munson's Hill, last week, seems to have been sufficient to last them awhile. In that affair they are believed to have lost one of their General officers.

The latest news from Hatteras Inlet, brought to Fortress Monroe by the steamer *George Peabody*, announces that the *Harriet Lane* was got off the sand-bar on Saturday, after her armament and coal had been thrown overboard. Her guns, however, will be recovered without much difficulty. She will probably soon arrive at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. The loss of the rebels during the engagement is not yet positively known, but is stated, on the best authority attainable, at eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Rebel authority, for a wonder, places it at a higher figure, which may be accounted for by the fact that a number of bodies were carried away from the forts before the surrender. One dispatch to the Louisville *Courier* places their loss at about twenty killed and the same number wounded, and another at eighty killed and wounded. The latter is most likely an exaggeration. It is intimated that this victory may be followed by the creation of a new Military Department, to be commanded by Gen. BUTLER.

The U. S. steam frigate *Minnesota*, the flag-ship of Commodore STRINGHAM, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Hatteras Inlet, bringing the 671 prisoners captured at that place. Of these, forty-five are officers of considerable distinction in the Confederate Army and Navy. The arrival of this large crowd of prisoners produced great satisfaction. No persons were permitted to board the ship, or hold communication with them. The officers, it is supposed, will go to Fort Lafayette, and the soldiers to Fort Schuyler.

Another skirmish is announced as having taken place in Western Virginia, in which the National troops were victorious. The affair took place at Boone Court-house. The numbers engaged on either side are not given, but they must have been considerable on the part of the rebels, as they lost thirty killed, a large number wounded, and forty prisoners. None were killed on our side, and but six wounded.

We have been favored recently with a variety of conflicting reports from Western Virginia, from both National and rebel sources. It has been asserted, on the one hand, that Gen. ROSECRANS has been surrounded by the rebels under Gen. LEE and compelled to surrender; and on the other, that Gen. LEE is the one who is surrounded, with a good prospect that he and all his command will be made prisoners. The latest reliable accounts, however, do not indicate a speedy collision of the opposing forces, and Gen. ROSECRANS is believed to be in a position where no force which can be brought against him can overcome him.

The rebels have for some time been threatening Lexington, Mo., but on Friday last the place was still in possession of the National troops, and reinforcements have meantime been sent forward, which will render the place secure. The rebels made an attempt upon the place on Thursday, in which several of our men were wounded, but none killed.

An appeal has been issued by Secretary CHASE, in behalf of the National Loan of $150,000,000 authorized by Congress. It will be found in our columns this morning. It sets forth fully the advantages of an investment in the loan, and the proper method by which to make application.

There has been a continuous rush of travel, North and South, through Kentucky, for some time, consequent upon the proclamations establishing non-intercourse between the two sections.

The remains of Gen. LYON were yesterday removed from the City Hall to the New-Haven dépôt, whence it was intended that they should be conveyed to Connecticut last evening, but owing to some fault in the arrangements, or in carrying them out, the train left before the body reached the dépôt, and it was therefore deposited in one of the apartments of the Railroad Station until this morning, when it will be taken to New-Haven by the first train. His remains were escorted to the dépôt by a large civil and military procession, whose progress through Broadway was marked by every demonstration of popular respect and sympathy.

By the steamship *North American*, which passed Father Point on Sunday morning, we have advices from Europe two days later,—to the 23d of August. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant, and the sales, which footed up 90,000 bales for the week, were at an ⅛d. advance. Breadstuffs still had a downward tendency, and Provisions were dull. The political intelligence is not of much importance. An order had been issued for the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, which was to take place on the 22d, and a new Diet is to be convened within six months. A change had been made in the Governorship of Naples,—the Marquis DE VILLAMAUND taking the place of the Marquis DAFETTO. The policy of the King of Italy had been newly announced by CIALDINI to the Municipal Council of Naples. It includes the deliverance of Venice, and the establishment of the Capital at Rome. The question of Cotton Supply had been under consideration before the Social Science Congress at Dublin.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th ult., but there is no Mexican news of special importance. Congress had adjourned on the 6th, and was expected to meet again on the 15th. The American Minister was busily engaged in the negotiation of treaties with the Government, relating to postal affairs and the extradition of fugitives. Ex-President COMONFORT, it is stated, had been outlawed, and orders had been issued for his capture and imprisonment. The reactionary leaders were still giving much trouble in various quarters.

There was no quorum in either Board of the Common Council, last evening, most of the members being absent, participating in the honor paid to the remains of Gen. LYON. The Board of Supervisors held a meeting, but failed to confirm the Tax Levy, a long discussion having resulted in directing the appointment of a Special Committee of two, to act with the Committee on Annual Taxes, to ascertain what reductions in the expenditures of the various Departments can be made, without detriment to the interests of the City.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday on the Army and Navy news. New-York Central closed 73½@¾. Government 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1881 sold at 89 ℘ cent. The subscription to the 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan reached $340,000, mostly in small sums. Exchange dull at 107¼@107½ ℘ cent.

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, chiefly by speculators, to the extent of 5,000 bales, and prices advanced to an average of 21½c. for Middling Upland, ℘ lb. Towards the close, holders were not disposed to accept less than 22c. ℘ lb., for the same grade. The news by the *North American* did not seriously affect the market for Breadstuffs. Shipping brands of Flour were in good request, and were somewhat firmer. Wheat was freely purchased, at steady rates. Corn was in brisk demand, and was dearer. Provisions attracted more attention, and Pork was higher. Groceries were less active. Naval Stores were quiet, as were most other commodities. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The War and Slavery.

The Proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, though the first appeal to the law dissolving, in case of treason, the tie between master and slave, only states the inevitable result of the rebel war, no matter what legal provision Congress may have made. *Inter arma silent leges.* Slavery is founded upon force, and the moment this is removed the subject is, for the time, free. A return of peace may leave local laws unchanged, which may entitle the master to recover his slave within the domain of such laws. But in the total dislocation and disruption of society, invaded and overrun by a conquering host, a vast number of owners will forever disappear, leaving no claimant for the temporarily enfranchised slave. Others will be too weak to enforce their legal rights. Slaves will be so scattered that identification will often become impossible, so that the previous condition of society can never be restored. Everywhere will be visible the effect of the war in those that have fled, as well as in the freed that remain behind, in working a partial extinguishment and fatal blow to the system. The lesson taught will never be forgotten. The slave, to be valuable, must be a machine in which the thought of freedom or of change of condition must never enter. No spectacle must be allowed to awaken a sentiment which is universal in the human heart. If it does, and takes firm hold, the system disappears, because it is no longer worth the maintenance.

Such a spectacle the South not only invites and displays, but it is throwing away the power to resist its effects. Wherever the Armies of the Government march, the master is too much engrossed in his own safety to look after anything else. But it is not the temporary suspension of his power that he has most to fear. The moment a territory is reached where the slave population greatly predominates, the slave will not only assert his own liberty, but will turn upon his master. This is history without exception or qualification. The war, if prosecuted, necessarily involves the destruction of the institution, whether we will it or not. We could not march an Army if we would, through South Carolina or Mississippi, and not inflict a fatal blow upon it. The result alike transcends our power and that of the rebels. The moment hostilities were commenced causes were set at work, the consequences of which neither party could thereafter control.

Such are the convictions at the South of all minds not demented by the doctrines and fancies of the extremist school. With prophetic instinct they proclaimed that secession and war were Abolition in its most dreaded forms. They were powerless to resist the frenzy, and submissively cast their lot with those of their neighbors. There are hosts of such men at the South, who see in the approach of a Northern Army both their salvation and their ruin. Their only hope is in a peace which shall stay the onward tide. There is no doubt that Gen. FREMONT's proclamation will move them more deeply than any event that has taken place during the war. It arrests profound attention in Kentucky, and will produce decided action in that State, in favor, we have no doubt, of the Government. The proclamation may be condemned, but its results, which are only the necessary consequences of war, are above all things to be avoided. This feeling, we believe, will spread with electric speed. Recent events and the rapidly accumulating power of the North cannot long leave the contest doubtful, even to Southern minds, and when they see that with or without law, Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, with a continuance of hostilities, must be realized, they will have an incentive to peace, never before acknowledged, or even felt.

A FIGHT OR A FIASCO.—The news from Washington indicates a very manifest feverishness among the rebels in front of Washington. They have heard from Hatteras Inlet. It is a fire in the rear that they were not prepared for; and they do not know how much more of such work impends upon their defenceless sea-coast. The troops near the Potomac cannot long stay there if their "native States" are about to be "invaded." Their loyalty is due first at home; after that, to the Confederate or United States, or any Sovereignty that they may have a transient liking for.

Perhaps the Governor of North Carolina, as did his confederate brother, the Governor of Georgia, will call the North Carolina troops home immediately. If so, the theory of State allegiance will require them to go, despite BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS. And if North Carolina needs her sons at home, South Carolina will need hers also. And thus the formidable rebel Army "of the Potomac" will become the dispersed defenders of the Pasquotank and Pedee. The terrible hosts of the Manassas Plains will subside into "Tar River Tigers," "Santee Salamanders."

BEAUREGARD must evidently fight soon, or he will have his campaiging to do with a greatly reduced Army: so Gen MCCLELLAN, knowing his necessities, need not be surprised by a sudden call for "pistols and coffee for two" at an early day, before breakfast.

The Appeal to the People.

The Government, through its financial representative, Mr. Secretary CHASE, has made its appeal to the people for aid in the great contest, in terms befitting the grandeur of the occasion. When the rights and the political liberties of a people are assailed, they should be allowed to testify their sense of their value, by sacrifices if needs be, or by honorable participations in the means of defence. Such an appeal unites the people by a common tie, quickens their loyalty, and binds them the more closely to Government, which is a type of the political blessings they enjoy. The answer has already anticipated the appeal. The Banks, or the representatives of the capital of the country, have already testified their confidence in and devotion to Government, by subscribing to $50,000,000 of the loan, while the people have for days thronged the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, to add their contributions and testimony to the great cause. No appeal was needed to supply the wants of Government, but it will have a most happy effect in stimulating the ardor and spirit of the nation. Coming as it does, close upon the receipt of the news of a great victory, the heartiness of the response will not only add vastly to the consciousness of our own strength, but will give an assurance to other nations that we are quite equal to all the responsibilities resting upon us.

Sea-Coast Attacks—Influence on Patriotism and Finances.

The remarkable success that has attended the first effort of the Government to assail the rebel States on their exposed sea-coast, will doubtless inspire our military leaders to a perseverance in the policy. The country hails the achievement as the most sensible and significant of all our war movements. If this mode of attack had been begun earlier, very few privateers would now be scourging our commerce, and emboldening the Confederates by their successes. It appeared by the papers seized in Fort Hatteras that no less than fourteen vessels, some of them carrying exceedingly valuable cargoes, have been captured by the pirates, and carried in at Hatteras Inlet to be plundered. It was literally a den of thieves, in and out of which they swarmed day and night, "running the blockade" with loads of cotton or ship-stores, capturing unsuspicious merchantmen, or doing whatever their lawless desires prompted. And all within a hundred and twenty miles of Old Point Comfort, where we have had, since May, ships and men enough to blow them to pieces. It is even given out now by the Government, elated by its success, that they had this expedition matured "before Congress met;" but red tape, we suppose, prevented its execution before the present time. This ought not to have been. Twelve of the fourteen prizes at Hatteras Inlet have been taken by the pirates since the date of the meeting of Congress. The loss to loyal citizens by the Government's delay would have paid for the expedition.

However, we have no desire to mar the general gladness, by fruitless reminiscences. Let the future be unlike the past. Let the Naval power of the Government be used with unceasing vigor upon the enemy's sea-coast. It is there he is vulnerable. It is there we are irresistible. One man upon the coast-line of the South is worth five men on the Northern Confederate frontier. The attacks on the coast distract and divide their Armies. They know not where to expect the blow. They only know it is coming. And when any point is assailed, they have no means to concentrate soldiers quickly upon it for its defence. They will be demoralized by the uncertainty of our approach upon their coast, and by a knowledge of their inability to prepare against or resist a sudden and formidable attack.

The country sees these advantages plainly. No doubt the Administration does. The success at Hatteras, with its magnificent fruits—brought yesterday to New-York harbor—leaves no room for questioning the wisdom of attacking the enemy by sea. Let us be assured from Washington, that "this sort of thing" is not to stop with one victory, but that it is to be followed up quickly and with redoubled forces. This news will give the people pluck, and Mr. CHASE as much money as he wants.

The Terms of Surrender at Cape Hatteras.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the recent affair at Cape Hatteras, contained in your paper of to-day, does not show why one of the terms of the capitulation was that the surrendering enemy should be treated as prisoners of war. If, as it would appear, the enemy was obliged to surrender at any rate, or perish, it was contrary to all law and usage of war to make any conditions. The enemy had to surrender "at discretion,"—no matter what we intended to do afterwards. When Col. ANDERSON desired to make terms, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, WIGFALL answered him: "No condition; fight or surrender." There may be dishonorable men of the Twiggs type among the prisoners; yet the hands of the Government would now be tied by the capitulation, and could not treat them as crime and dishonor deserve. You would doubtless oblige many reflecting readers, if you would give us the exact condition of the enemy before the surrender. If the account given in the papers of to-day tells the whole story, a serious blunder has been committed—a relaxation of the laws of war, observed even among sovereign belligerents, toward men who capture members of Congress, like Mr. NELSON, and commit insulting outrages unheard of for many and many long years, until they inaugurated their rebellion by crime and dishonor.

FACT.

We suggested a question on this point, in commenting on the capture yesterday morning. Whether the stipulation by Gen. BUTLER, that the officers and men taken shall be treated as "prisoners of war," will embarrass the Government in the action it may desire to take in the premises, we are not aware. The writer of the above communication, whose reputation as a publicist would, if his name were made known, give great weight to his views, evidently regards the concession as one of serious importance. Several of the officers captured are not only rebels against the law, and traitors to the Government of the United States, but they are deserters from the Army and Navy. They went over to the public enemies of their country, and were taken in arms against it. If anybody is to be punished for participating in this wicked rebellion, they, above all others, would seem to be the proper subjects of Governmental rigor. There is no crime against the Government possible, which they have not committed. They have incurred the penalty of death twice over—first as traitors and then as deserters.

Up to the present time the Government has avoided any intimation that it would place the prisoners whom it might capture on any other footing than that of rebels. It will not exchange them,—it has not in any case abandoned its right to try them for treason, and if convicted, to hang them. Whether it can now take this course in regard to the prisoners captured by Gen. BUTLER, remains to be seen.

We have no other information in regard to the condition of the rebels before the capitulation than is furnished by the official and other reports already published. These accounts, however, leave very little room for doubt that they were absolutely at the mercy of our forces. They could no longer resist, and they had no means of retreat, as they were entirely cut off from access to the main shore except by a small strip of land which was completely commanded by the guns of our fleet. Under these circumstances they had no choice but to surrender. And it is probable that Gen. BUTLER intended to require them to surrender "at discretion,"—and that the phraseology which he used was not intended to have any other meaning or effect.

Joseph Holt and the Rebellion.

The loyal citizens of New-York will be glad to hear that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, on the invitation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, has consented to deliver an address in our City, on the great rebellion. The address will be delivered, this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall, (Irving-place.)

No man in the nation has his name more honorably connected with the crisis now upon the country than Mr. HOLT. He was appointed Commissioner of Patents by Mr. BUCHANAN, on the latter's accession to the Presidency. Previously, Mr. HOLT was little known in National politics. We are not aware that he ever filled any political office before—even so humble as that of a State legislator. His habits and his impulses alike withheld him from the passionate struggle for office that, in latter years, has brought so much discredit upon our republican institutions.

The appointment tendered him by Mr. BUCHANAN was not such as Mr. HOLT's previous occupations had best fitted him to fill; but it was one that in a high degree demanded perfect integrity of character, added to practical sense and a good knowledge of law. In these qualities Mr. HOLT stood preëminent. Whatever may be the future developments of the administration of the Patent Office, it may be set down as a fixed truth that no public or private wrong was ever perpetrated with the knowledge of the Commissioner, while Mr. HOLT was at the head of its management.

During Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, his Postmaster-General, Hon. AARON V. BROWN, died; a man of mark, of high ambition, and of extraordinary tact and strength in political intrigue. He was working incessantly for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, when he was cut down by death; and if he had lived, he would very probably have occupied the position of DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, or possibly combined the two, and united the Democracy in the late campaign.

On the death of Mr. BROWN, JOSEPH HOLT was promoted and made Postmaster-General in his place. He was as unlike his predecessor in his political traits as ever one man was unlike another. Mr. HOLT was single-minded, unselfish, unhackneyed in the arts and artifices of political intriguants. He only filled an office to discharge its duties—not to use it as a stepping-stone to reach a higher place. The daily exhibition of these traits, so uncommon among office-holders, and particularly among Cabinet Ministers at Washington, did not fail to win the confidence and regard of Mr. BUCHANAN; for he, not less than a younger and more hopeful President, could easily be offended by the indelicate ambition of his subalterns to become his successor. It is probably owing to this personal favor with Mr. BUCHANAN, so singularly won, not less than to his personal courage, intellectual energy and patriotism, that Mr. HOLT got his final promotion from being Postmaster-General to being Secretary of War. When the miserable traitor, JOHN B. FLOYD, in a fit of pretended offence, and for dramatic effect, tendered his resignation as Secretary of War, because Mr. BUCHANAN had resolved to sustain Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, the hypocrite was amazed to find it promptly accepted, and JOSEPH HOLT designated as the one to take his place.

From that day, the advancing waves of secession, that had been threatening to submerge the Government before Mr. BUCHANAN left it, began to beat against a rock. The rebels saw that their game was lost; and JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, who, with FLOYD, had governed the President's policy in behalf of secession, followed his confederate's example and retired from the Cabinet. Mr. HOLT became now the animating spirit of the Administration. Mr. BUCHANAN sank feebly back in a political and moral paralysis, and yielded up the Government to HOLT, BLACK and STANTON, men equal to the crisis, and under whose guidance the people of the Nation began to rally and recover from the amazement, the undefined dread, and almost stupor with which they had witnessed the audacity of the rebels, and the rapid disintegration of their Government under the treacherous administration of FLOYD, THOMPSON & Co.

Mr. HOLT promptly put himself in communication with the illustrious chief of the Army, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and intrusted to the latter the organization of a military protection for the inauguration of the constitutionally-elected President of the United States. Mr. HOLT knew enough of rebel infamy and rebel schemes to be assured that no effort, however desperate, would be spared by the Secessionists to defeat Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration; and he was statesman enough to comprehend the full calamity of any irregularity in the organization of the Administration, and most of all, of an armed seizure of Washington, and the installation of a revolutionary Government in place of the constitutional Executive. To the bold patriotism of Mr. HOLT, in lending all the powers of the War Department to the support of the wise measures of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, is the country indebted for the avoidance of the first bloody scene in the drama of the Secession rebellion—the assassination, or expulsion of President LINCOLN from Washington, and the inauguration of a Southern military dictator in his place.' There can remain scarcely a doubt that the leaders in the conspiracy had so thoroughly matured their purposes, as to be ready even for that fierce opening of their rebellion. But the scheme was rendered impracticable. The resolutions of inquiry, passed by a traitorous majority in the United States Senate, demanding the reason why United States soldiers were quartered in the vicinity of the Capitol, in those eventful days just preceding the 4th of March, were referred by Mr. BUCHANAN to Secretary HOLT for reply. He did reply, in such a damning exposure of the hitherto masked treason by which the Government was menaced, that the Senate never permitted it to see the light until some months after it was received.

But we need not dwell on the merits of JOSEPH HOLT as a sagacious statesman and as a patriot. He retired from the War Department when Mr. LINCOLN came into office, and, we must say, to the regret of the Nation. And that regret has not grown less, but greater, from that day to the present. To JOSEPH HOLT's fidelity, in the midst of FLOYD's and THOMPSON's disgraceful intrigues to destroy the Government, and to his sagacity and courage when clothed with the powers of the War Department, the present Administration owes the fact that it was peacefully inaugurated, or, perhaps, inaugurated at all. The country does not forget this, if those in office do.

But Mr. HOLT has, least of all the country, felt the loss of office. To him, office has no allurements whatever. The Union, however, claims his hearty homage and steady support. In his retirement he has addressed himself to the effort of arousing his native State, Kentucky, to the duties of patriotism, and with a success that challenges admiration. Under his leadership, the most trusted of all others since the days of HENRY CLAY, Kentucky could be called into the field almost a unit for the Union.

But we have said enough. Mr. HOLT needs no praise. We give him simple justice. We will only add, as many know full well, that he is a brilliant orator, as well as a pure statesman and brave man, and deserves a tribute from New-York to-night.

Treason in the German Press.

There is no traitorous organ in all the Northern States which so boldly and defiantly proclaims its object to be the *absolute subjection of the United States to Jefferson Davis*, as the *National Zeitung*, published by an association of German Democrats in New-York and Brooklyn, and edited by a couple of former office-holders under BUCHANAN, assisted by some renegade Free-Soilers. Those loyal journals which are endeavoring to prove that no peace, under any other condition than submission of the North to the traitor-government, is possible, may save all their trouble, since the *National Zeitung*, unblushingly and without any hesitation, *avows* that such is the only object of the "peace party." It professes to be a "Union" paper, because, it says, Union is impossible except upon the basis of the *Montgomery Constitution;* and whoever advocates the adoption, by the Northern States, of the Montgomery Constitution, is the only real Union man. In every one of its issues it announces the approaching doom of the loyal people of the North and its fierce invectives against the "usurper," the "military dictator" at Washington, coupled with the most savage threats against his "minions," leave no doubt whatever that it contemplates the outbreak of a *traitorous conspiracy* in the loyal States. In fact, the *National Zeitung* craves martyrdom, and defies the public authorities, who, it says, do not *dare* to touch it. It rejoices at the idea of a "terrific explosion" which is to occur, and which will of course "*put to death*" (to political death) "all abolitionist demagogues," etc. We subjoin some specimen bricks from the last issue of the *National Zeitung:*

OUR SITUATION.

While the Eastern Army of the Dictator has not yet recovered from the blows received at the hands of the people it is sent forth to subjugate, the defeats of LINCOLN's legions at the West continue. Western Virginia and Missouri will soon be relieved of the Northern armies of occupation.

But the deeper the humiliation by the enemy, the more over-bearing against our own people—this maxim of all tyrants fully applies in our case. While the South is from day to day better succeeding in throwing off the yoke of military despotism, we at the North have to suffer more from day to day by the iron grasp of the Dictator. Terrorism against all citizens who do not bear allegiance to the usurper, becomes more rampant every day. Systematic suppression is waged against opposition papers; meetings of citizens, belonging to the opposition party, are hounded down by hired mobs; arrests and imprisonments of suspected persons are carried on in all portions of the country almost hourly, and they become so numerous that it is next to impossible to keep account of them. To this is now added the decision of the Dictator, not to have published any more news of political arrests, since, by doing so, the objects which Government has in view might be foiled. To render complete the system of Asiatic despotism, nothing is wanting now but secret executions.

But, go on! You may hide by the veil of darkness the abominations perpetrated under sanction of laws trampled under your feet,—*dawning day will reveal them the more terribly.* You may heap oppression upon oppression; you may stop the valve of free speech, *the more surely will an explosion take place.*

The day of relief *will* come and the greater our tormentation has been the brighter will be *our day of jubilee.*

The italics are those of the original.

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

We may, at the ensuing Fall elections hurl the war party from political power in several Northern States. We may convince the people of the uselessness of this war and capitalists of the utter hopelessness of restoring the Union by war. Thus we may *compel* the Administration to make peace. *Negotiation with the enemy* may be entered into with a view to reconstruction. The South and the North may agree upon calling a National Convention. *If the Union can't be restored upon the basis of the old Constitution, the Montgomery Constitution ought to be accepted as a basis,* since it gives to the South all guarantees of her rights, without encroaching upon any rights or interests of the North. If Northern States could agree upon *adopting the Montgomery Constitution just as it stands,* the call for a National Convention might, perhaps, be dispensed with. At any rate we must strive to obtain control of the Legislatures of the Northern States in order that these States *may act without authority of the (National) Administration,* if the latter should continue in its *treason against the Union.*

The italics are ours.

THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG AND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

As any other criminal dreads the avenger, they (the *Tribune* conspirators) tremble at the spirit that has awakend the *National Zeitung* and kindred peace papers, which is the spirit of conciliation, fraternity and justice—the only spirit that [illegible] tion, save the jeopardized future, and [illegible] out *justice to the deadly enemies.* If the work of peace succeeds, if the former prosperity returns and the Union resurges to its former greatness, and if then *it holds its courts of justice,* then we shall see *President Lincoln as a criminal* at the bar, *his used-up instruments broken* at the feet of the people.

PEACE PROGRAMME PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG.

1. State sovereignty includes the right to form confederations or to dissolve them.
2. No State can be compelled to belong to a Confederation unless subjugated by military despotism.
3. The Southern States have strictly adhered to the usual form of constituting or resolving confederations by special popular Conventions. The call of a National Convention has been unsuccessfully proposed to Congress.
4. The cause of the secession of the Southern States is Abolitionism and its representation in the Federal Government. Abolitionism, by its proselytizing and its assassin-like assaults upon public order and safety, endangers the very existence of the South. Hence, the Southern States have been obliged to seek safety in a Federative Government adapted to their peculiar circumstances, in order to protect their lives, their liberties, and their industry. That Government has been put in full operation.
5. In establishing it, they (the Southern States) have mainly acted in accordance with the very same principles of natural right which were acted upon by the thirteen colonies, and promulgated by them in the Declaration of Independence.
6. *The War carried on by the Washington Government is being waged against these natural sovereign rights.*
7. There are no laws, nor can there be, in regard to the secession of one or more States from a Confederation.
8. If such secession cannot be prevented by policy, it can never be by war, which may generate hostility and enmity, but union never.
9. The disadvantages arising from such secession may be neutralized by *peaceful, business-like separation* and free commerce.
10. Abolitionism will be deprived of the food it has been fed upon, and will die a natural death, when the bickerings which existed in the old Confederation are put an end to.
11. Abolitionism having died a natural death, a reconstruction of the Union may be commenced immediately.
12. In order to obtain this desirable result, the immediate cessation of the present fratricidal war and the restoration of peace is the only condition.

These extracts are quite sufficient to show the temper and spirit of this open ally of the Southern rebels. To how great an extent it has succeeded in poisoning the minds and shaking the loyalty of our German fellow-citizens, we have as yet no means of knowing.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRACY.—Those political wire-pullers, who are striving to aid the rebellion by getting up a party peace movement in this State, will find their disloyalty justly and severely rebuked in the document from Tammany Hall, which we publish this morning. The Tammany Democrats very distinctly decline the invitation of the Mozart Committee to join them in sending delegates to the State Convention, partly because they will not recognize them as a Democratic organization, but mainly because they will not aid them in their attempts to cripple the Government. They declare their determination *to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor,*—and to sustain the Government in every step it may take to crush the rebellion. This is the language of true patriotism, and will be heartily responded to by the great mass of the Democratic Party throughout the country.

DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.—M. MASSERAS, the editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has withdrawn temporarily from the conduct of that journal,—avowedly because his advocacy of secession is not sustained or approved by any considerable portion of the American people. He proposes that for the present the *Courrier* take no part whatever in the discussion of American politics, but content itself with the publication of news. This, though not a very dignified *rôle*, is certainly preferable to the open advocacy of rebellion. We copy his letter to M. LASALLE, the proprietor of the paper.

The Election in Vermont.

To-day the gubernatorial election takes place in Vermont. The following candidates are in nomination:

	Republican and Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Frederick Holbrook.	Benj. H. Smalley.
Lt.-Governor	Levi Underwood.	Erasmus Plympton.
Treasurer	John B. Page.	Geo. Washburn.

There could be no doubt of the result of an election in Vermont under any circumstances; but the certainty of the triumph of the Union ticket is increased by the disorganized condition into which the Democrats have plunged themselves by their factious course. Mr. PAUL DILLINGHAM was first nominated for Governor, and unequivocally declined the doubtful honor in a patriotic letter which we have already published. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor followed his example, and the probability of success for the ticket since formed may be imagined, when it is stated that the following is an extract from the address of the State Committee, which has persuaded the gentlemen whose names it bears, to sacrifice themselves in so bad a cause:

"We see no reason in the times for abandoning our political principles or organization. If those principles prevailed in the Government we should now be a united, prosperous and happy people.

The advent to power, for the first time in the history of this Government, of a sectional Administration took place amidst rebellion and revolution. Its Chief came into power surrounded by the burnished musket and glittering bayonet. Democrats of Vermont, while you do no act to give countenance or aid to that rebellion or revolution, and while you do your whole duty to preserve and maintain the Constitution and laws in the whole country, give no political aid to that party which only came into power through the threatened destruction of the Government and country. Have no alliance, share no responsibility with it. You are, and always have been, sincerely devoted to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. Uphold the Government to that end so long as it is the legal Government of the country. But while the country thus is placed by you above and beyond all party, ask God, in His infinite mercy, if the country can be preserved through this Administration, to save us and the country the infliction of another professing the political principles of the one now in power."

From Trinidad.

The schooner *My Rover*, Capt. HUGHES, from Trinidad, Cuba, 18 days, sugar, &c., to MCCREADY, MOTT & Co., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Left bark *Franklin*, of and for Boston, loading, to sail in two or three days, and the schooner *Kasbeck*, for New-York, to be ready in a few days. On the 17th August, off Cape St. Antonio, during a very heavy squall, the *Rover* was brought to by the United States steamer *Powhatan*. On Aug. 21, lat. 25 38, lon. 80 04, was passed by a large United States propeller, which took no notice of her. On the 22d, the same ship was in sight; all day under canvas only. On the 26th, in lat. 31 10, lon. 77 45, passed a number of boxes, (supposed to be sugar boxes, as they were strapped around and on the ends with raw hide.) On the same day fell in with the wreck of a vessel of about 150 tons; could see but one side of her from keel to rail. There was loose plank and other wrecked stuff all around her. On the 29th, lat. 38 29, lon. 74 33, passed a small vessel, water logged, even with the water; no spars standing. She had a small trunk cabin, which showed about four feet above the deck.

The *My Rover*, since April 1, has passed up and down along the Coast and through the Straits and Gulf of Florida five times, and has never seen a privateer, and but one vessel to protect merchant craft from them in that time.

Personal.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON was serenaded at the Burnett House last evening, and made a speech to the large crowd there assembled.

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON arrived here this afternoon.

Health of Hon. David Wilmot.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

The report that Hon. DAVID WILMOT was hopelessly ill at Towanda is incorrect. A letter from him, dated Aug. 30, says that he is much better.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Changes in the British Colonial Department.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AT CHALONS.

Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

A WAR IMMINENT.

A FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

CONSOLS 91 1-8 a 91 1-4.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 22d, *via* Londonderry on the 23d of August, arrived off Father Point at 3½ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *North American* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 19th of August.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 22d of August.

The *North American* has 189 passengers and [illegible] in specie.

The *North American* reports seeing the *Nova Scotian* at noon on the 29th of August, and the *Bohemian* on the 1st inst., off Antecoste, both bound to Liverpool.

The *Nova Scotian* experienced strong westerly gales on the voyage.

The political news is unimportant.

The Queen and royal family reached Queenstown, Ireland, *via* Holyhead, on the night of the 21st ult. They were to land, and proceed to Dublin the following morning.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Social Science Congress, at Dublin, was one by Mr. BASELEY, M. P., of Manchester, entitled, "With Cotton, Employment and Food; Without a Famine and Expatriation." He said that the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to keep them working, with tolerable regularity, until the Spring. The crop was growing up in the Southern States, but the difficulty would be to obtain it. Certainly, it will not be short of past years. Mr. BASELEY is an extensive spinner, and said that cotton is now laid down in his warehouse at twelve and a half per cent. in excess of the price paid to American planters, whereas to bring cotton from Beerar would cost two hundred per cent. on the price paid to the Ryots of India, owing to the difficulties of transportation.

Mr. McGOWAN, an American, said that the statesmen of the country would hail with delight the efforts to relieve them from the monopoly of cotton.

The matter of supply of the staple was further discussed, when Miss SARAH REMOND read a paper on "American Slavery, and its influence on Great Britain."

M. CHEVALIER, the celebrated French Free-trader, then denounced the Morrill Tariff as the child of discord.

The *Times* announces the following changes in the Colonial Department: P. E. WOODHOUSE, late Governor of British Guiana, succeeds Sir GEO. GREY as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Sir FRANCIS HINCKS goes from the Governorship of Barbados to that of British Guiana; Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, is to succeed H. MANNERS SUTTON in New-Brunswick; GEORGE BROWN, late Governor of New-Zealand, succeeds Sir HENRY YOUNG in Tasmania, and Sir DOMINIQUE DALY, late Governor of Prince Edward's Island, goes to South Australia.

The French Emperor continued at the Chalon's Camp. Grand manœuvres had been prevented by intense heat of the weather.

The Paris Bourse was firm and animated at the opening, but closed lower. The *Rentes* were quoted at 68f. 45.

It was reported that the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA had been appointed Governor of Naples in place of the Marquis DAFETTO. Gen. CIALDINI, in a speech to the Municipal Council of Naples, reiterated the policy of the King's Government, including the deliverance of Venice and the attainment of Rome as the Capital of Italy. He exhorted all faction to cease, that the people might be united.

The English squadron continued at Naples, and the French papers were complaining that the crews belonging to the same were daily suffered to go on shore in detachments to drill.

Count HALLAR arrived at Pesth on the 21st of August, with an order for the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, and would, in his quality of Royal Commissioner, dissolve the Diet on the 22d of August.

The lower House had held a secret session to discuss its future course.

The new Diet is to be convened within six months.

It is stated that no manifesto will be issued to the people of the Austrian Empire, neither will an Imperial message be addressed to the Council of the Empire.

The Hungarian Chancellery will issue a circular explaining the position of affairs.

It is asserted that M. DEAK's policy will be one of measured prudence, but unflinchingly decisive.

The Bombay mail of July 28 arrived at Marseilles on the 21st, and at London on the 23d of August.

The news is of no particular importance, and has mostly been already telegraphed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The *Times* publishes Dr. RUSSELL's correspondence to the 5th of August. The last letter mainly refers to the demoralized and insubordinate state of the Army, at the same time crediting Gen. McCLELLAN with speedy reforms. He says that the Southerners believe they will be safe if they hold out until October, and that at the end of the year the Northerners will be further from their aim than ever.

The *Times* has another editorial on the financial difficulties of the American Government. It says that the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all borrowing of England.

The election for member of Parliament in South Lancashire has resulted in the choice of CHARLES TURNER, a conservative. This is regarded as a ministerial defeat.

The weather in England is rather variable and less favorable, but no injury has been done to the crops. The harvest progresses finely.

A commercial treaty between England and the German Customs Union is being negotiated.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of a Convention between France and England, regulating the immigration of Indian laborers into French colonies.

The Italian Minister of Marine has contracted with Mr. WEBB, the New-York ship-builder, for two iron-cased frigates, on the model of the *La Guerre*.

The rupture between Austria and Hungary is regarded as complete. No new movement had taken place, and no Imperial decree had been issued, but the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was fully anticipated, to be followed by a manifesto against Hungarian pretensions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money market the Funds were quite buoyant on the 21st of August, and an advance in Consols was firmly established. In the Discount market there was increased ease, and good bills were scarce and taken at 4¼ ℔ cent. Evidences of stagnation in trade are increasing. Applications at the Bank continued limited.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Consols closed for money at 91⅛@91¼.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR upward. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW quiet at 32s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days have been 50,000 bales. The market is upward, with an advance of ⅛d. on all qualities. The sales to speculators and exporters have been 23,000 bales; the market closing quiet but firm.

TRADE REPORT.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is downward. The weather has been favorable for the crops. FLOUR inactive at a decline of 6d.; quoted at 27s. WHEAT easier and dull, with a decline of 2d.; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 3d.; Red Southern, 11s.@11. 3d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s. CORN easier; Mixed and Yellow, 29s. 16d.@30s.; White, 31s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are generally quiet. BEEF dull. PORK inactive at 48s.@50s. LARD firmer at 45s.@47s. TALLOW has a downward tendency. BACON quiet at 30s.@35s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. LINSEED OIL advancing. RESIN firmer at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 48s.@50s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 23¼@24¼.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 23, }
Via LONDONDERRY. }

The sales of the week foot up 90,000 bales. Market buoyant, and advanced ⅛d. on the week. There has been a very active demand throughout the week for the useful descriptions, the trade having been large buyers at the advanced prices. The sales to speculators footed up 21,000, and to exporters 17,500 bales.

The authorized quotations are:

Orleans, fair	9¾d	Orleans, middling	8 13-16d
Mobile, fair	9½d	Mobile, middling	8⅝d
Uplands, fair	9 d	Uplands, middling	8½d

Stock of Cotton in port, 913,000 bales, of which 630,000 are American. The sales on Friday footed up 24,500 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs have still a downward tendency, with small sales.

WHEAT inactive and declined 2d.

CORN flat and declined 6d.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £185,000 since the last weekly report.

Consols for money, 91⅜.

The quotations for American Stocks are as follows:

Erie Shares, 23¼@24. Illinois Central 39 1-11 discount.

FROM HAVANA.

The Steamer Santiago de Cuba—Slave Property—Effect of the War in the States—Miscellaneous and Commercial News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

My last letter was sent *via* Matanzas, per steamer *Matanzas*, which left that port on the 25th.

Great anxiety is felt here with regard to the safety of the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which left there on the evening of the 14th. The hurricane experienced that night along the eastern coast of the island, and, it is feared, amongst the Bahamas, has caused the wreck and total loss of several vessels, and may have overtook the *Santiago*.

The weather has, since then, been very fine, and the evenings particularly cool, only yesterday afternoon we had a slight shower, but unaccompanied by wind.

I see by the last papers from Mexico that the grand plan of importing sixty thousand *free* Africans into this island has been definitively rejected. Had that project been carried into effect, it would have most certainly caused the ruin of this island. The value of slaves has this year suffered considerable decrease; in the commencement of last year a good healthy negro could not be bought under $1,500: now there are plenty offering at $900. The importation, it is true, has been large, but this decline in price cannot be attributed to any other cause than the effect on property and trade by your civil war. People here are maddened every time a steamer arrives bringing no positive news about affairs at the North, and creoles as well as Spaniards all are now convinced how leagued we are with your good or bad fortunes. There are plenty of wax candles lighted at altars for the welfare of the Pope and the end of the war *en el Norte*.

According to the *Diario de la Marina*, which is generally well informed on public matters, the tax on property is to be increased 25 per cent. The *Diario*, in a leading article, speaks about the bad state of affairs in general, and does not think the present the most fitting time to increase the contributions. According to what I hear, the people are much displeased, and I believe if the measure is carried into effect, it will injure considerably the good reputation enjoyed by Gen. SERRANO amongst all classes. The General is very popular here, and if, as is reported, he has tendered his resignation, his absence will be sincerely felt.

According to the census which is now being formed of the whole Island, the city of Matanzas contains 36,000 inhabitants, of which about 13,000 are colored people.

The shareholders of the Bank Credito Mercantel de Cardenas are called upon to receive a dividend of 5¾ per cent.

I see in the *Official Gazette* that a call is made to the Spanish subjects, owners of the cargo of the American brig *John Welsh*, captured on the high seas by the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, to present themselves at the Government Secretary's Office to receive some information which interests them.

The *Diario de la Marina* will very soon be edited by the well-known jurist and writer, Don IGNACIO GONZALES DE OLIVARES, who was, until about three years ago, first judge of the Supreme Court of the Island, the *Audiencia*. The Señor OLIVARES is expected soon from Spain. He must be well paid, to have accepted the post of editor. LYRA, the former editor, received upwards of $5,000 a year.

I see that two Asiatics (Chinese,) at Matanzas, had presented a claim to the Government to receive pay as interpreters, they having been employed as such in courts of justice, when any of their countrymen were interested; and the decision of the Government is in their favor, and henceforth they are to be paid as regular interpreters, receiving their merited fees.

Preparations are being made at the wooden circus, provisionally opened two years ago for SMITH & CHIARINI's equestrian troupes, to receive the *grande troupe* of artists which Signor CHIARINI has gone to Europe to engage. I suppose that in New-York he will have supplied himself with a goodly number of artists, and it is hoped that the HANLONS will appear this Winter in one or the other theatres of this rich city.

The Opera company will be out here about the end of October or beginning of November, for the Tacon Theatre. Several of the principal singers of Italy are mentioned as coming.

At the Guanabacoa Lyceum, the bazaar, which was opened under the patronage of the Señoras DE SANCHEZ and ARCARATE, is progressing admirably. Presents of the value of upwards of $20,000 were made by the subscribers to aid the Institute, and in the first three nights upwards of $7,000 were collected by the lady venders, and as the Captain-General's lady is expected to grace the *salons* on the last day, which will be in three or four days, the energetic director, Señor ARCARATE expects to be able to gather in all some $15,000 to $20,000, which will all be employed to build a theatre, and make some necessary repairs in the edifice.

There is again some talk in the papers about the gold mines said to have been discovered near Regla, but I believe nothing really valuable has yet been proved to have been found.

It is a singular coincidence that each time a highwayman is captured by the *gens d'armes*, in the country, he is invariably shot. Two cases have recently occurred of this summary manner of dealing out justice; one near Lagunelles—the robber, RAFAEL DE ARMAS, was shot while trying to escape; and another, in the same way, a highwayman with a singularly holy name, ANGEL CUSTODIA SATALONGO, shot near the village of Los Lajas.

Commercial affairs are getting along pretty well—that is to say, for the present. In the Autumn, some difficulties are feared.

There is very little sugar left for shipment, and high prices are asked; the greater part of the stock is in the hands of speculators. Exchanges rather dull: London, 17 per cent.; and New-York and Boston, 7 per cent. premium.

The British steamer *Trent*, after repairing damages to her machinery, left again for Vera Cruz, at 12 o'clock, yesterday, the 27th. Yours, P.

Later from Mexico.

NEGOTIATIONS OF MR. CORWIN WITH THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT—ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—STATE OF THE COUNTRY—NEW DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES.

By the arrival of the Cuban steamer we are placed in possession of Vera Cruz files to August 11. They contain no news of striking interest.

The *Siglo XIX* states that the Envoy of the United States is busily engaged in the negotiation of treaties with the Mexican Government, in reference to postal matters and the extradition of fugitives. The plenipotentiaries on the Mexican side are Señors SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA and LEDO.

Congress adjourned on the 6th ult., when the President of the Republic and the President of Congress both delivered addresses upon the condition of public affairs. It was announced that Congress would reassemble on the 15th inst., to take into special consideration matters relating to foreign relations.

The mails from the City of Mexico reached Vera Cruz Aug. 10. Gen. ORTEGA had gone to Toluca in pursuit of the insurgents congregated there. Gen. MARQUEZ, it seems, had burned the farm buildings of Los Arcos, and the village of Tescatitlan, while ARTEAGA had taken the town of Hixtlahuaca.

It is stated that Ex-President COMONFORT has been outlawed, and that VIDAURRI has received orders to imprison him.

Gen. PARODI had left Mexico to take command of the troops in Queretaro, Guanajuato, and San Luis.

MEJIA, the reactionary leader, is said to have under his command 1,500 foot, 500 horse, and some pieces of artillery.

The Government of Guatemala, it is reported, has sought to reëstablish diplomatic relations with that of Mexico, by sending as Minister Plenipotentiary Señor DEL BARRIO, who, the reader will remember, was recently expelled from the Capital with the other foreign Ministers.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NON-CONFIRMATION OF THE TAX LEVY FOR 1861—THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD TO BE PAID $61,000—MONTHLY BALANCE IN THE TREASURY, &C.

The Comptroller sent in the regular monthly statement, showing a balance of $2,096,433 15. The same officer asked that the Board would appropriate the sum of $61,000 to pay the contractors, McSPEDON & BAKER, for work done for the Commissioners of Record, a decision having been given by the Referee in their favor. Mr. TWEED offered a resolution directing the Comtroller to pay that amount, the same having been appropriated last year, subject to the decision of the Courts. Mr. BLUNT opposed it, because the Comptroller asks for that amount, with interest, which as yet was an unknown sum; but Mr. TWEED thought that as the money was decided to be due, it ought to be paid at once. After much discussion it was ordered paid, Messrs. BLUNT, DUTCHER and DAVIS voting in the negative.

Several important bills were presented and referred. Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to prepare an ordinance, in conformity with the various laws enacted by the Legislature, with reference to the Tax Levy of the City and County of New-York. Mr. PURDY said that the Committee had prepared a report on the subject of the Tax Levy, but there was some little difference of opinion among the Committee as to the power of the Supervisors to alter the amount as fixed by the Legislatures. He added that on examination it was found that the items as contained in the levy showed an excess of $212,000 above the gross amount fixed by the Legislalure to be raised. Mr. TWEED thought it was the duty of the Board to carry out the enactments of the Legislature. The Board had sometimes undertaken to interfere with the action of the Legislature, but always unsuccessfully. Any reduction to be made, must be done by contracting the expenditures of the Department, and the balance thus saved would go to the reduction of the taxes next year. Mr. PURDY said he had once before paid a penalty of $750 for refusing to vote for what he deemed an unjust claim, and he was prepared to risk another if any gentleman would show any items which might be reduced legally. Mr. BLUNT's resolution was adopted with an addition offered by Mr. ELY, directing a special committee to call on the various Heads of Departments to learn what reduction in the items could be made. It was suggested that the item of salaries to a large amount for officers in the City Inspector's Department on account of "street cleaning" might be reduced, whereas that duty was now removed from the department. The discussion was prolonged, but not important, the only result being a delay in the confirmation of the tax levy.

Mr. BLUNT's resolution was reconsidered, and amended so as to direct the Committee on Annual Taxes to request the Comptroller to prepare the necessary ordinance, as soon as the Sub-Committee appointed should make their report, which was called for at the next meeting. Mr. ELY's resolution, calling for the appointment of a Committee of two to act with the Committee on Annual Taxes, was then adopted. A majority and minority report were presented upon the bill of the *Transcript* ($1,300) for publishing the proceedings of the Board. The minority (Mr. BLUNT) states that at a meeting of the Committee last year, it was unanimously resolved to discontinue the publication, yet the paper continued to publish, and now presented this bill. He was opposed to its payment, but the majority report prevailed, and the Board adjourned until Friday at 12 M.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

During the vacation just passed, the office of the Chief Engineer, which was a small, cramped and insufficient room, in the second story of the Rotunda, has been removed to the large, airy and commodious offices on the lower floor, formerly occupied by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, but which has been divided by an entry leading through to stairs communicating directly with the main office above. The suite of rooms to the left of the entrance are being fitted up for Mr. CRAVEN, and those on the other side for the Assistant Engineer. This change, long absolutely needed, is now more in keeping with the position of the Chief Engineer, and affords much needed accommodations for the transaction of the important business entrusted to his charge. The arrangements are not yet perfected, but so far as advanced, give promise of being among the best arranged offices in any of the Departments.

THE FALL BUSINESS OF THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

With the opening of Fall, renewed activity may be expected among all the Departments, which have been comparatively idle since the middle of July. Both branches of the Common Council commence their regular sessions on Thursday next, and will continue to meet semi-weekly throughout the remainder of the year. The confirmation of the Tax Levy by the Board of Supervisors, which will probably be effected this week, will open a new chanel for the money of such of our citizens as have any to spare, as the Receiver will immediately invite all tax-payers to walk up to the Captain's office and settle, holding out, at the same time, the inducement of a liberal deduction if they are prompt in their responses.

The Courts also reopened, and the lawyers and judges who have been recruiting body and mind amid the green fields of the country, must return to the confined and ill-ventilated Court-rooms which disgrace our City. The erection of the new Court-house which the Supervisors are determined to push forward immediately, will remedy these defects, and those who survive two or three years of their present quarters may look for a long-needed and much-desired change.

With the advent of Fall, too, commences the political campaign, preparatory to the Fall elections, and what with the primary meetings of the various factions, the Ward and mass-meetings, a stiring time may be expected. The war, however, has carried off so much of the bone and muscle upon which unworthy candidates depended for support at primary meetings, and at the polls, it is not impossible that the elections may pass off in quiet. The absence of so many of those who make a living by deterring honest and well-meaning voters from the polls, would lead to the hope that it may not be unsafe to propose honest and honorable candidates to fill our municipal offices.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS ON EXHIBITION.—A very fine collection of French, German and China *Asters*, in bloom in pots, can be seen on exhibition at No. 41 Park-row, adjoining the TIMES Office. This is one of the largest collections of improved varieties of this beautiful flowery plant yet shown in this country by a single amateur cultivator, and will well repay examination.

TERRIBLE FIRE ON SHIPBOARD

The Ship William Tell in Flames—Destruction of the Vessel and Cargo—Loss about $125,000.

Shortly before midnight of Sunday the first-class ship *William Tell*, belonging to BOYD & HINCKEN's line, of Havre packets, was discovered to be on fire. She lay at anchor in the stream, off Rector-street, N. R., and the fire had been burning at least two hours before it was seen. An alarm was then given from the vessel, by ringing the bells, exhibiting bluelights and calling for assistance. By these means, the attention of Sergeant GARLAND, of the Harbor Police, was attracted. He was then in one of the police boats, off the Battery, and procuring the services of the Hamilton Ferry boat *Montague* hastened to the relief of the passengers, who were screeching with terror, all of whom were saved in their night clothes. One man, a German, lost all his property—$1,300 in gold coin, which he was unable to get out of his trunk.

Capt. BONNEY, the commander, was not on board the ship, and the first officer was also absent. The second mate and pilot were on board, and they were the only persons who rendered assistance to the Police in their efforts to board the vessel. The crew positively refused to lift a finger, but leaped aboard the ferry-boat, bringing their dunnage with them, and skulked out of sight. At this time the flames had not appeared above deck, and had the ferry boats, of which one belonged to the Jersey City Company, been assisted by the crew, no doubt they could have brought their Worthington pumps to bear upon the fire, the mass of which was in the forehold and forecastle and the vessel might have been saved. In the emergency the mate gave orders to slip the cable, which was done, and the vessel was carried by the wind and tide towards Governor's Island, approaching in dangerous proximity the steam-yacht of the Prince NAPOLEON. The ferry-boats after a time managed to get lines to her and towed her towards Bedloe's Island, for the purpose of scuttling her on the Jersey flats. The scheme, however, was unsuccessful, but after considerable delay the ship was beached at Governor's Island, where she now lies with a heavy list to starboard. All the spars and rigging are gone, and her hull is burned through to the lower deck.

The *William Tell* was a full rigged ship of 1,150 tons, and was worth about $44,000. She was built in 1852 by JACOB A. WESTERVELT. Her owners include several parties, most of whom live out of the City, and what insurances they had on their interests in her, are not known, but it is supposed that they amount to at least half her value. She had on board a full cargo, valued at $86,000. The following is a transcript of her manifest: 3,519 bushels of Wheat, 2,151 bbls. flour, 50 bales hops, 1,000 bales bedstead slats, 50 bbls. pot and pearl ashes, 392 pkgs. lard, 111 hhds. tallow, 7,000 lbs. whalebone, 921 bags cascarilla bark, 50 bales cotton, 1 case gold watches, 85 bags mustard seed, 13 cases sewing machines, 4 pkgs. books, 2 cases veneer, 6 cases merchandise, (not designated,) 1 pkg. cigars, and 3 carriages. The wheat and flour alone were valued at $44,000. The cargo was owned by various parties here and abroad, and it is not known how much of it is insured—probably the whole of it. The loss on freight is 11,000.

The supposition is that the crew set the ship on fire in the forehold, as they were drunk and mutinous, objecting to go to sea. At the request of the mate, they were arrested, and taken to the Harbor Police Station. Sergt. HOLLAND sent them over to the First Precinct Station-house, where they were confined, until yesterday. The Fire Marshal then investigated the case, but was unable to obtain evidence upon which a complaint against the prisoners could be framed. They were accordingly discharged by order of United States Marshal MURRAY. Following is a list of their names:

Richard Ryerton, Richard Graves, Moses Morrell, George Cowell, Henry Lloyd (witness,) Robert Clyth, George Brown, John Harris, Ed. McQuaide, Daniel Cox (witness,) Byron Fuller, Peter Duggan, J. Savage, Dougal McDougal.

Much credit should be awarded to the pilots and crews of the Union ferry boats *Exchange*, *Bedford*, *Peconic*, *Pacific* and *Wyandonk*, for their efforts to save the ship.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WALL-STREET BROKER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—ANTHONY BOYER, a broker, doing business at No. 82 Wall-street, was arrested by Officer BLUNT, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice KELLY. Mr. DEMETRIUS M. CHADSEY, the complainant, charges, under oath, that on the 4th day of June last, during the trial of a case, before the Hon. Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, wherein Capt. N. POTTER was plaintiff, and Mr. CHADSEY and others defendants, the accused testified to certain matters material to the issue, which were false and untrue, and so known to be at the time. BOYER swore that he did not on the 7th day of March last charge Mr. CHADSEY $7 50 for the use of $300 for ten days, whereas Mr. CHADSEY avers that he did pay the usurous interest to the defendant; and M. WM. W. WINANT, who was present, and witnessed the transaction, corroborates the affidavit of Mr. CHADSEY. Mr. BOYER was held to bail in $1,000 to answer. Mr. JAMES W. TRASK, of No. 166 East Tenth-street became his bondsman.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Sept. 2 numbered 454, being 68 less than the preceding week, and 70 less than the corresponding week of 1860. Of the whole number, 147 were adults, and 307 children; 255 were males, and 199 females; 326 were born in the United States and the remainder in various foreign countries. Of the parents of the children who died 18 were American and 241 foreign. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 46; cholera infantum, 67; convulsions, 29; diarrhœa, 12; dysentery, 12; croup, 10; whooping-cough, 4; inflammation of lungs, 9; small-pox, 14; scarlet fever, 13; measles, 6; hydrocephalus, 27; marasmus, 51; inflammation of bowels, 14; congestion of brain, 9; congestion of lungs, 5; disease of the heart, 6; premature birth, 7; old age, 5; drowned, 4; casualties, 8. The deaths in the public institutions numbered 67—an increase of 16 over the corresponding week last year. There were deaths in every Ward of the City, the largest number (58) being in the Nineteenth, and the smallest number (1) in the Second.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—WILLIAM HENRY WILKINS, a young man who has been in the employ of Mr. GEORGE SCHRIVEN, liquor merchant, at No. 74 William-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective MACDOUGALL, charged with embezzlement. Mr. SCHRIVEN makes affidavit only to the loss of ten gallons of port wine, but at the same time, seems satisfied that WILKINS, during the last eighteen months, has feloniously taken and sold a variety of liquors amounting to nearly $1,000, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. JAMES W. WEBSTER, a young man who was also employed by Mr. SCHRIVEN, was likewise taken into custody on the strength of some confessions voluntarily made by him. He, however, will be held as a witness against WILKINS. The latter was committed by Justice KELLY.

SAD CASUALTY.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 51 Macdougal-street, on the body of CONRAD M. MAY, a boy two years of age, who was killed on Saturday evening by falling from a third-story window of the premises in question to the pavement. Deceased was left alone for a few moments, when he mounted a stool by the window, and pushing open the blinds, lost his balance, falling to the flagging. His skull was crushed in. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DISHONEST GROCERYMAN.—HENRY O. BROCK, who keeps a grocery store corner of Grand and Mott streets, was yesterday arrested on charge of passing counterfeit quarter dollars upon his customers in making change. GEORGE A. BURNHAM, his clerk, was arrested on the same accusation. Both will be taken to-day before a United States Commissioner.

PUBLIC MEETING AT IRVING HALL—ADDRESS BY SECRETARY HOLT, OF KENTUCKY.—At the solicitation of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens, Ex-Secretary HOLT has consented to address a public meeting of our citizens at Irving Hall, Irving-place, corner of Fifteenth-street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Letter from the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis to M. Lasalle.

COURRIER DES ETATS UNIS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1861. }

MY DEAR LASALLE: Five daily journals have hitherto constituted the independent Press of New-York—that Press which supposed it enjoyed the right of saying that the present war, far from being the salvation of the Union, involves its irretrievable destruction.

Of these five journals, four have abandoned that position. The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Daily News* pass into new hands, for the purpose of advocating a new policy. The *Day-Book* suspends its publication until better times. The Brooklyn *Eagle* has made the *amende honorable*, and abjured its past errors, with the purpose of turning humbly to what it is fashionable (doubtless on the principle of contraries) to call *Unionism*.

This fourfold desertion on the part of our cotemporaries, leaves the *Courrier des Etas Unis* completely isolated in the position it had assumed in common with them. Henceforth it becomes useless to keep up a warfare at once without aim and without echo. When journals printed in the language of the mass desert the country, what can a journal printed in a foreign tongue pretend to do?

For four months and a half I have given the *Courrier* that direction which my convictions and my judgment pointed out to me as the only just one, and, indeed, that alone that can lead to a happy issue of this fatal crisis. Neither trial or threat—and you well know that neither has been wanting—has staid me. And I should have continued the same course to the end, be the consequences what they might; but, in view of what is now taking place, I consider that the time has come when longer continuance would be simply vain obstinacy. The American Press, in deserting, as it does, its own cause, not only sets us an example, but, by leaving us alone in the breach, make it obligatory for us to follow that example.

We shall have the honor of having remained the longest, but this very fact gives us the right to withdraw in our turn, without the sacrifice either of our opinions or our dignity.

And so I am about to propose to you—not indeed a forced conversion after the manner of some we know—but the absolute renunciation of all polemical discussion, all reflections, all comments, outside of those strictly necessary for the appreciation of facts. A simple *newspaper* is the only thing now possible or permissible. So be it—let us make our journal such. Only I must be permitted to leave this task to my colaborers, who, indeed, are quite equal to it, whether as respects talent, tact, or experience.

As for myself, I withdraw till the time comes again that one can utter his thought. I have found it impossible to so abdicate myself as to register without comment what passes and will pass under my eyes.

I have now, just as I had in the month of April, and before that, the conviction that the war will *not* save the Union, but *will* ruin the Republic. Moreover, I feel very sure that the majority of the nation properly so-called submit to the war, but neither approve it nor believe in the happy issue with which it is attempted to lure them. In fact, I am persuaded that the war is the work of a party—a party prepared to carry it to the last extremities, and to stop at no measures calculated to maintain their own supremacy. In all of which I see nothing but oppression and ruin in the meantime, and, as the inevitable ultimate consequence—revolution. And as the conditions new binding the Press leave me no choice between universal blind praise and holding my tongue, I choose the alternative of silence. E. MASSERAS.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

MCINTOSH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 2, SELINA D., infant daughter of James H. and Charlotte H. McIntosh, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 Stanton-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family burying ground at White Plains for interment, on Wednesday morning.

DUCLOS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 2, ALBERT JOSEPH DUCLOS, only son of Joseph M. and Emma Duclos, and grandson of the late Thomas Towle, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at his father's residence, No. 187 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 1, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sr., aged 59 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 548 5th-st., without further notice.

PECK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 2, ALICE CLARK, twin daughter of Charles C. and Angelina S. Peck, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her father, No. 48 Irving-place, on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

HYDE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 1, STEPHEN HYDE, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Father Matthew, Olive Branch, and Neptune Divisions S. of T., and all other temperance friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 123 Prince-st., without further notice.

DOWNING.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 2, SAMUEL DOWNING, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, Sept. 1, of consumption, GAINS PARKER, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. W. D. Borden, No. 340 3d-av.

LUCKE.—In this City, on Sept. 1, at 6 o'clock, P. M., CHARLES LUCKE, of Brandenburg, Prussia, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his residence, 89th-st. corner of 8th-av.

BUNKER.—In this City, on the 1st inst., in the 23d year of her age, ANN ELIZA, wife of Charles S. Bunker, and daughter of Abraham B. Coleman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further notice.

CORBET.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 1, ELIZABETH, wife of John Corbet, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 154 Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ARCHER.—In this City, on the 1st inst., ELIZA, widow of James Archer, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Her friends and those of her brothers, William and James W. Gerard, are respectfully invited to attend.

KELLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 1, HENRY A. KELLEY, Jr., son of Henry A. and Anna Kelley, aged 12 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 118 Willow-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 2, MARY HARDY, wife of John J. Hardy, aged 50 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 196 Adams-st., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—In Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 2, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NOYES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Sept. 1, MARGARET CLARE GERTRUDE, second daughter of Calvin and Mary Elizabeth Noyes, aged 5 months and 1 day.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 29, AUGUSTUS MONTGOMERIE KING, son of Charles M. King, in the 27th year of his age.

HARPER.—At Morristown, N. J., whither he had gone for his health, on Sunday morning, Sept. 1, ALEXANDER HARPER, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 30 years and 11 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 467.—SEPT. 2, 1861.
66, 24, 3, 70, 65, 34, 20, 75, 27, 11, 35, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—SEPT. 2, 1861.
15, 71, 20, 27, 24, 77, 19, 76, 34, 17, 51, 46, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to hear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
GARDES LAFAYETTE.

Capt. P. A. Tardy, late Adjutant, is appointed Commissary, and detailed to superintend the recruiting-office at Lafayette Hall, and attend to the general affairs of the regiment.

Recruits will be provided with board and lodging immediately after being sworn into service, and sent to join the regiment, now at the seat of war, as soon as there is a sufficient number to compose a squad. By order of Col. R. de Trobriand.
S. CUVILLIER,
Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, }
No. 79 WHITE-ST. }

REIMBURSING AND PAYMENT OF claims against the United States, under the act of Congress "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the service of five hundred thousand men, &c."

1. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the United States Government, under the above-mentioned act of Congress, to present the same at this Office without delay for examination and payment.

2. Payment will only be made on account of bona fide officers and men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or actually employed in the service of the United States. Organizations raised or attempted to be made, but not mustered and received into service, will not be recognized.

3. Personal expenses of commissioned officers in recruiting their companies prior to their being mustered into service, will not be paid; but commissioned officers will be paid the same rates for subsistence and quarters (board and lodging) as privates, from the date of enrollment, until mustered into service. The necessary and actual traveling expenses of officers, when accompanied by bills of particulars and receipts for payments properly authenticated, will be allowed.

4. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charges, and the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, must in all cases be furnished. In short, original vouchers for expenditures of every description must be furnished. The accounts must also designate the particular regiment and company, and name of the commanding officer who authorized the expenditure.

5. When expenses have been incurred for "board" or "board and lodging," the amount must be reasonable, and in accordance with the usual rate of the neighborhood; the bills must also specify the regiment or company to which the troops so subsisted or quartered belonged.

6. Transportation and quarters, at reasonable rates, will be paid. Transportation will be restricted, however, to the usual routes and modes of conveyance; extra charges will not be recognized. Charges for transportation by railroad or other public conveyance must be accompanied by bills, stating the number of men, as also the regiment or company.

7. Information and proper forms for making out accounts will be furnished at this office.

D. B. SACKETT,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.
Sept. 1, 1861.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—A RETIRED officer who expects to be nominated very shortly to the Colonelcy of a regiment, wishes to employ the interval in drilling and preparing gentlemen for military service. Address CENTURION, No. 134 East 14th-st.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed,

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
$1 and $2 a set,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR VEST CHAINS.
FOR THREE DOLLARS,
AT G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. Beefsteak and mushrooms on Tuesday. For sale—Home-made ginger wine, $1 50 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle; Dunlop's ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles; Scotch oatmeal, marmalade. T. RICHARDSON, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption*, *Asthma*, *Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good shirt ironer: or, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to wait on table or take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 657, between 48th and 49th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference from her last employer; prefers a good home to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties thoroughly, as good reference can show; wages moderate; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can give best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 3d-av., in the China store, near 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid or waitress, and assist with light housework. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 27th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person desires a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth; can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 471 6th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation to care children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., second floor.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and marketing if required; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Protestant young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the most unexceptionable City and country reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a first-class family; has good references. Call or address F. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two respectable young women, sisters; the one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, for two days, at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., back room, second floor, New-York.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two highly and respectable girls, situations; one as a good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 59 Sheriff-st., on the top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 248 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in the kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXcellent cook and chambermaid want situations in first-class families only; they have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for the last five years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, of steady habits, wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, also, a good plain cook; or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well-disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; would do general housework, and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing or ironing in a private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 76 Morton-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, cook alone, or laundress. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

AS COOKS AND OTHER SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for a few very excellent and reliable servants who bear the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, including an experienced Scotch cook, a waitress and housemaid with eight years' references. Several experienced nurses, capable of taking entire charge of infants from their birth; also, waitresses, housemaids and general housework servants of the very best and most respectable class at reduced wages to suit the times. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and family sewing of all kinds; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 4 Washington-square, Waverley-place, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT young American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper for two gentlemen; will be found willing and capable; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, who wishes a quiet home in the City or country. Call at No. 408 Canal-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper. Call or direct No. 217 Wooster-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing or ironing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl who has had much experience, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework. Apply at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wants a situation in a respectable family; is a good plain washer and ironer and general houseworker. Call, or address Mrs. DOOSON, No. 90 Greene-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—A young woman, honest, sober and willing, wishes a situation as above; is an excellent plain cook, good baker of bread and pies, and understands ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in style; is not afraid to do anything. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in the best style, and all kinds of fine washing, and does up ladies' finery beautifully; or, will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 East 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK and fine washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress and chambermaid; can give good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 3d-av., between East 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED INFANTS NURSE.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants or growing children; is a neat sewer; and perfectly competent to take charge of the nursery; and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 4th-st., between Greene-st. and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has City reference of several years' experience. Can be seen at No. 188 Waverly-place, one door above West 10th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; is very kind to children and very neat. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Would do chamber-work and waiting. Has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 429th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; would do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A pious American woman, of some experience, desires a situation as seamstress and light chambermaid; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 188 Orchard-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young, tidy girl of 19, a situation as seamstress and nurse; quick at the needle; makes shirts and children's clothes; makes buttonholes neatly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or assist with fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation; can come well recommended; has been shipping and stock clerk; would not mind going in the country. Address A. H., Box No. 2,069 New-York Post-Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotchman, Protestant, wishes a situation in City or country; is an excellent driver and good plain gardener; understands milking and rearing of stock; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at or address JOHN, No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has three years' City reference from one employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable Protestant German man, with good references, desires a situation in City or country (any distance) as coachman and groom; is a very careful hand over horses, and steady driver; willing to make himself generally useful; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man; he has had long experience in City and country; he is obliging, willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Can be seen at No. 59 11th-st., or address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable colored man, as cook for a restaurant, steamboat or steamship; has had twelve years' experience in the business, and understands it perfectly; the best of reference, if required. Address H. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man (Scotch;) has a practical knowledge of farming, also the breeding and care of all kinds of stock; wife is a good dairy woman or cook; can give the best of references. Apply at or address FARMER, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARNENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation, as first-class gardener or farmer, by a competent man; understands gardening in all its branches, or can superintend a farm. Refers to Prof. J. V. Mapes and other gentlemen. Address D. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, of light weight; is a good groom, and a good driver, if it is required; perfectly sober and industrious. Can produce good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business, and has no objection to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City references. Direct to J. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situation in a private family as waiter; he has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
The term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—THE Boarding and Day School at Glen Cove, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 17. Solid instruction and a comfortable home combined. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English branches and rudiments of music included. For further particulars, inquire of the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.
JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post-office, with City references.

MISS E. C. FORBES' SCHOOL, AT NO. 22 North Moore-street, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian. $10 per term.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., will reopen on MONAY, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College.
Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 567 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL
French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.—LONG ISLAND is eminently suited to the wants of those who wish to practice economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as writers or public speakers; in speaking French, in practical science, or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by means of short lessons and the most thorough training.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars, apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal. JOHN ROSENBERG.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana, Westchester County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself, and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY educated, and brought up in the best society, wishes to give lessons in French, that she will teach in a short time by conversation. Apply at No. 320 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WILL GIVE INstruction in the Sciences, Mathematics or English branches, at very low rates. Address W. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUT (Day and Boarding)—No. 10 East 28th-st., betw Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very acces ble to students from every part of the City; also to th coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Th course of instruction is thorough and comprehensi eight distinct departments, twenty able professors teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principal

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HAC ENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Princi Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 21st-st.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 385 BROA NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, out the country, should state what parents, the kind of school desired for their and teachers wishing situations qualifications. Teachers and educational wanted for the Institute in all sections. for circulars. RICE & ANDR

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EX perience in teaching,—a graduate of Mass.—and who has been connected a year with Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, teacher in a private family, or in a young inary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, etry and higher English. Address, A. B., logical Seminary, No. 9 University-place, City. Best references given.

MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVER NESS.—A young English lady desires an engag in the above capacity; her acquirements thoroughly, French, Music and Drawing. The references given from families in the City, has lived for several years. Address P. S. A., Box 136 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the language in one of the first institutes, and in some best families of New-York, wishes for an engagement a school or family. Satisfactory testimonials and ences. Terms moderate. Address B. K., Box *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN PROFESSOR French and German, well acquainted with the lish language, and many years' experience in teaching high schools, wishes to engage his services in a family, in New-York or in the country. Best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECO mended, offer their services to teach French, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in as well as at their family's residences; or to give lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, tween 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN from Paris, Professor of the French, German Italian languages, wishes to board in an American English family, where teaching will be accepted tial compensation. Best references given. TEACHER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the partment in a Seminary, and has had experience in capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory erences given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST wishes to give private lessons for $12 per French lessons, writing, reading and conversation $12 per quarter. Best references, if required. M. M., Union-square Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A FRENCH FAMILY wish to meet with a gentleman music who will give two hours' lessons weekly in part for his board; also, a lady teacher of the branches. Address A. B. T., Station E, 8th-av.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER would instruct in English, French and music, board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUA ter, or piano and French together $15, by an exp enced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers tute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $ and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $ per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
200 BOXES FALL HAT RIBBONS,
NEW STYLES, from 1s. to 4s. PER YARD.
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
NEW EMBROIDERIES.
INVOICES LACE GOODS.
Now opening,
FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES,
FALL STOCK WHITE GOODS and FLANNELS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.
N. B.—1,000 doz. best quality Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves.
All the full colors.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

NEW SILK GOODS.
100 pieces rich fancy Silks at $1 25, worth $2.
50 pieces plain Taffetas at 95c., worth $1 50.
MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
80 pieces French Poplins, new designs, 75c.
Dernier Gout Parisien.
Cashmere Broche Shawls at $20. At
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS; splendid array of Paris modes. Largest, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever published. number ready THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old, to drive and take care of horse and wagon, and work about a small farm near the city. Address FARMER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE in a wholesale crockery-house. Must write a good hand, and be quick at figures. Apply at No. 163 Greenwich-st.

TO CALICO PRINTERS AND CHEMISTS.—A person who understands making oil vitrol and other acids on a new and economical plan, would like a situation; is competent to put up a chamber and all necessary apparatus for working, and is a thorough master of his business. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Consisting of Linens, Shawls of recent importation, SILKS, HOOP SKIRTS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS, KNIT JACKETS, CLOTHS, SATINETS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
Also, A SUPERIOR LINE OF GERMANTOWN HOSIERY.
Comprising a general assortment.
Also, A LINE OF HOODS, NUBIAS, COMFORTERS, &c.
Also, A LINE OF PORTE-MONNAIES, BUCK PURSES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
The attention of the trade is especially invited.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and finest stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, ladies' rosewood secretaries, armoir a glace, wardrobes, buffets, encoigneures, &c. Catalogues at sale.
E. K. WILBUR, Assignee.

N. B.—At private sale, a span of superb black Canadian mares, Black Hawk stock, six years old, with barouche and harness.

TO LET.—A handsome small sized house, with all the modern improvements.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Courtlandt-st., comprising an exellent assortment of Fall Goods, to which we call the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Wm. Myers, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, all kinds of China, glass, white granite and common ware. Sale positive and without regard to price. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444, Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, brussels and other carpets, stoves, gas fixtures, kitchenware, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. The entire machinery of the machine-shop corner of Elm and Pearl sts., comprising lathes, planers, drills, shaping machines, anvils, vises, engine boiler, shafting, &c. Sale positive.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1852. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 21, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
Buffalo, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,000	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,000	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	8,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, No. 7 Bowling-green, until Friday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying Fresh Beef for issue to the troops of Gen. Sherman's command, in service of the United States at the camp near Hempstead, Long Island, for such time as the undersigned may require. The price per pound must cover all expenses. The beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks excluded,) and in such quantities as may from time to time be required. The beef must be taken to the camp in complete quarters, and there cut and served as may be directed; to be delivered not exceeding four times each week. Further information will be given on application. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. Proposals to contain the names of two sureties of unquestionable character and ability. To be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
M. R. MORGAN,
Cap. & Com. of Sub., U. S. A.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

Assistant-Quartermaster's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861, for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at Gen. Sherman's Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., with about 11,300 bushels of oats, 211 tons of hay, and 128 tons of straw, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Assistant-Quartermaster may direct.

Bids will be for each article separately, and will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," "Hay" or "Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster,
United States Army.

General Head-quarters, State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, Albany, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st, until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR TIN WARE WILL BE received by the undersigned, until Friday, the 6th, at 3 o'clock, for furnishing such quantities of the under-mentioned articles as may from time to time be required, until the 1st day of January next. Samples to be seen at the office of S. R. BUNELL, No. 71 Broad-st., N. Y.
Sets of Funnels.
Sets of Scoops.
Sets of Measures, "sealed."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MAN OF EDUCATION and good character is wanted as partner in a long-established Boys' Academy. Apply to C. C. SNOW, Principal, Fulton-av., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references will be required. Fall term commences Monday, Sept. 9.

COAL YARD FOR SALE, TO A RESPONSIBLE party, on the most favorable terms; said yard has been doing a fine business for two years; everything on hand—horses, carts, &c. Any person wishing to engage in a business established, by addressing J. THOMAS, Box No. 134 Times Office, will be called upon.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—A person can enter as partner in a well-established auction and commission business, which cannot be surpassed in this City. Apply to
S. BOLIVAR & Co., No. 83 Nassau-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.
Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well another deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON .... TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. John P. Conklin, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

CAMP MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.—ONLY 25 CENTS TO GO AND RETURN.—The splendid and commodious steamer JOSEPHINE has been chartered expressly to run, at a very low rate of fare, to the Camp Ground, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of September, and to continue during the week.

The Camp-Meeting will be held during this week at Tottenville, on Staten Island, near Totten's Dock, opposite Perth Amboy, N. J. The Camp is located on the beautiful Camp Grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
ASPINWALL GROVE.

To all who wish to enjoy a magnificent sail of twenty miles down the bay, and around Staten Island, this opportunity should not be lost.

Time and places of leaving are as follows: Leave foot of Broome-st., at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; foot of Spring-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Leave Totten's Dock, for New-York, at 12 M. and at 5½ P. M., landing only at Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier, No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
s3-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap3-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. Wemple, Secretary.
J. L. Halsey, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. Stebbins, Actuary.
Abram DuBois, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents, for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
Nathaniel Marsh, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 19, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
So great has been the rush to see that wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
That the Manager has been induced to retain him
ONE WEEK LONGER.
It is universally admitted that he is the
GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD,
LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT.
Celebrated in the historical records of the Bible as
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
whose "bones are as strong pieces of brass," "like bars of iron;" who "esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood;" and of whom the sacred history says:
"Upon the earth there is not his like."—Job, chaps. xl. and xli.
Which show him to be
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.
Every visitor allows him to be the most marvelous creature ever seen in America. His mouth is the wonder of everybody; when open, is full
TWO FEET IN WIDTH.
Large enough to take in a child two years old.
He is to be seen in the Museum, at all hours, in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in the historic Nile, accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
Himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe.
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
the Talented Young Violinist, &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which is produced the Moral Domestic Drama,
WOMAN'S LOVE,
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce,
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 3.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE will appear in two great comic rôles—as "GIL," in THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, and as TOODLES, being the last night but four of his appearance in New-York.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
CALEDONIAN CLUB.
The proceeds of the Fifth Annual Games of the Club are, this year, devoted to the relief of the families of the gallant Seventy-ninth.
JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1861.
Admission 25 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!!
SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

CAMERA OBSCURA.—VISITORS TO THE Central Park can now view this really beautiful exhibition. It is open daily from sunrise to sunset, and will amply repay the trifling charge for admission (10 cents.) It is an entire novelty in this country, and must be seen to appreciate its value. Every object within a given distance is reflected in splendid colors, true as life. Go see it corner of 59th-st. and Broadway.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorise such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Senate, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Assembly, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leave as follows:
Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return .... [illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp [illegible]ton.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, [illegible] Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp [illegible] Quarantine Ground, and Cameron [illegible] Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing [illegible]

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible] Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R. ... 7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip ... 7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R. 8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4 ... 8 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
Aug. 29, 1861.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place. Address Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

GEN. B. F. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO GEN. WOOL.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I embarked on the transport steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, 500 of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Hawkins commanding; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding, and 60 of the United States Artillery, Lieut. Larned commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under command of Flag-Officer Stringham, against the rebel ports at Hatteras Inlet.

We left Fortress Monroe Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning dispositions were made for an attack upon the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the previous prevalence of Southwest gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops; and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet and the regulars, both the iron boats, upon which we depended, were swamped in the surf, and both flat-boats stove; and a brave attempt being made by Lieut. Crosby, U. S. A., serving with the Army, as Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam-tug *Fanny*, belonging to the Army, to land in a boat from the war steamer *Pawnee*, resulted in the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be got off.

It was impracticable to land more troops because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a twelve-pounder rifled boat gun, loaned us by the Flag-ship, and a twelve-pound howitzer were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the *Monticello* and the *Harriet Lane*. I was on board the *Harriet Lane* directing the embarkation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the boats were stove. We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind, and because, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fire upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced, and its flag struck. No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort, and its flag was also struck. Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. Weber advanced his troops already landed upon the beach. The *Harriet Lane*, Capt. Faunce, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get in the smooth water of the Inlet, when fire was opened upon the *Monticello*, which had proceeded in advance of us, from the other fort. Several shot struck her, but without causing any casualties, as I am informed. So well convinced were the officers of both Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the *Susquehanna* had towed the frigate *Cumberland* to an offing. The fire was then reopened (as there was no signal from either) upon both forts. In the meantime a few men from the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach with Mr. Wiegel, who was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the smaller fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag there. It had become necessary, owing to the threatened appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon the shore, a part in possession of the small fort, (about 700 yards from the larger one,) and the rest bivouacked on the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts. Early the next morning, the *Harriet Lane* ran in shore, for the purpose of covering any attack on the troops. At the same time, a large steamer was observed coming down the sound, inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Capt. Johnson, of the Coast Guard, who had placed the two guns from the ship, and a 6-pounder from the enemy, in a small sand battery, and opened fire on the rebel steamer. At 8 o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag-ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experiments, that our shot fell short.

An increased length of fuse was telegraphed, and firing commenced with shells of 15 seconds fuse. I had sent Mr. Fiske, Acting Aid-de-Camp, on shore, for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movements of the troops and of the enemy. I then went with the *Fanny*, for the purpose effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops, when a white flag was run up from the fort. I then went with the *Fanny* over the bar into the Inlet; at the same time the troops under Col. Weber marched up the beach, and signal was made from the flag-ship to cease firing. As the *Fanny* rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer *Winslow* went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the *Fanny*, but she proved to be out of range.

I then sent Lieut. Crosby on shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned, bringing Mr. Wiegel, with the following written communication from Samuel Barron, late Captain in the United States Navy:

MEMORANDUM.

Flag-Officer Samuel Barron, C. S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war; the officers allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

S. BARRON, Commanding
Naval Defence Virginia and North Carolina.
FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29, 1861.

And also a verbal communication stating that he had in the fort 615 men, and a thousand more within an hour's call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood.

To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply which follows, and sent it by Lieut. Crosby:

MEMORANDUM.

Benjamin F. Butler, Major-General United States Army, commanding, in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation; the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war; no other terms admissible; commanding officers to meet on board the Flag-ship *Minnesota*, to arrange details.

AUGUST 29.

After waiting three-quarters of an hour, Lieut. Crosby returned, bringing with him Capt. Barron, Major Andrews and Col. Martin, of the rebel forces, who, on being received on board the tug *Fanny*, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum, and had come to surrender themselves and their commands as prisoners of war. I informed them that, as the expedition was formed of the Army and Navy, the surrender must be made on board the flag-ship to Flag-officer Stringham, as well as to myself.

We went on board the *Minnesota* for that purpose. On arriving there, the following articles of capitulation were signed, which, I hope, will meet your approval:

[These articles have already been given.]

I then landed and took a formal surrender of all the forts, with all the men and munitions of war; inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered; marched them out and embarked them on board the *Adelaide*, and marched my own troops into the fort and raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our men, and a salute of thirteen guns which had been shotted by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was conducted with great care and tenderness from a temporary wharf, erected for the purpose, took so long that night came on so dark that it was impossible for the pilots to take the *Adelaide* over the bar, thereby causing delay. I may mention, in this connection, that the *Adelaide*, in carrying in the troops at the moment that my terms of capitulation were under consideration by the enemy, had grounded upon the bar; but by the active and judicious exertions of Commander Stellwagen, after some delay, was got off at the same time the *Harriet Lane*, in attempting to enter the bar, had grounded and remained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This to me was a moment of the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship-of-war and transport steamer, with a large portion of my troops, were within the power of the enemy. I had demanded the strongest terms, which he was considering. He might refuse, and, seeing our disadvantage, renew the action; but I determined to abate not a tittle of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Government, not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels. Besides my tug was in the inlet, and at least I could carry on the engagement with my two rifle 6-pounders, well supplied with Sawyer's shells. Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted 10 guns, with four yet unmounted, and one large 10-inch columbiad, all ready for mounting.

I append the official muster-roll of Col. Martin, furnished by him, of the officers and men captured by us. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two 32-pound guns, loaded with grape and canister, which we expended in our salute. It had a well-protected magazine, and bomb-proof, capable of sheltering some three hundred or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of octagon form, inclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, well covered with sufficient traverses, and ramparts, and parapets upon which our shells had made but little impression.

The larger work near this Inlet, was known as Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which is about 700 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five guns and two six-pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before. I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but reëmbarked the regulars and marines, finding it impossible, without a delay of the fleet, which could not be justified under the state of facts at Fortress Monroe, and owing to the threatening appearance of the weather. I disembarked the provisions captured, about five days' rations, for the use of the troops. On consultation with Flag-officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops, and hold the post, because of the strength of the fortifications, its importance, and because if again in the possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, the very great difficulty of its capture, until I could get some further instructions from the Government. Commodore Stringham directed the steamers *Monticello* and *Pawnee* to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely, or indeed possible, to be sent against it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is buoyed out any vessel may carry 15 feet of water over it with ease; once inside there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weather. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern, and Beaufort.

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official report, it is the key of the Albemarle; in my judgment it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe on this coast as a dépôt for cooling supplies for the blockading squadron. It is invaluable as a harbor for our coasting trade or inlet from the Winter storm, or from pirates. It is of the first importance. By holding it Hatteras light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm-beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the rebels deprives him. It has but one drawback, a want of good water; but that a condenser like the one now in operation at Fortress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, will relieve.

I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken in that inlet within a few days, compiled from the official documents captured with the forts. I add hereto an official report of the Chief Engineer of the Coast defences of the rebels. Please find also appended a statement of the arms and munitions of war captured with the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

While all have done well, I desire to speak in special terms of commendation in addition to those before mentioned, of the steadiness and cool courage of Col. Max Weber, who we were obliged to leave in command of a detachment of 300 men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy 600 strong, on a dark and stormy night; of Col. Weiss, who conducted a reconnoisance of 20 men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Capt. Nixon, of the Coast Guards, who, with his men, occupied Fort Clark during the first night, although dismantled in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers.

I desire to commend to your attention Capt. Jardine, of the New-York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment when the unfortunate casualty to the *Harriet Lane* prevented Col. Hawkins from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. Larned, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf.

I desire especially to make acknowledgments to Messrs. Wiegel and Durinage, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it, a service of great danger, from the fire of their own friends.

I made honorable mention of young Fiske, who risked his life among the breakers, being thrown on shore, to carry my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also, my thanks for the valuable aid of Capt. Hagerty, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor, while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation. Of the services to the country of the gentlemen of the Navy proper, I may not speak; for, one ought not to praise when he has no right to censure, and they will appropriately be mentioned, I doubt not, by the Commander, who is capable to appreciate their good conduct; but I am emboldened to ask permission, if the Department shall determine to occupy the point as a permanent post, that its name be changed by general order from Fort Hatteras to Fort Stringham. But of these gentlemen who served under my immediate command, I may make honorable mention, as I have done before, of the zealous, intrepid and untiring action of Lieut. Crosby, who took an armed canal-boat and the steamtug *Fanny* from Fort Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, in order that the expedition might have the aid of a steamer of the lightest draft.

Capt. Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of Marines.

Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by Commandant Stellwagon, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their peril when the *Adelaide* touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Capt. Faunce, of the *Pawnee*, now in command of the *Harriet Lane*, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand-bars about the inlet. It happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination, creditable in him, to aid me by being near to cover the troops in landing.

Capt. Long, who had the *George Peabody* in charge, brought in his vessel with safety with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the Inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than 700 men, 25 pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two light boats, and four stand of colors, one of which had been presented within a week, by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the "North Carolina Defenders." By the goodness of that Providence which watches over our nation, no one of the fleet or Army was in the least degree injured. The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertainde to be 12 or 15 killed and died of wounds, and 35 wounded.

I also inclose herewith the official report of the rebel wounded by Mr. Wm. M. King, of the storeship *Supply*. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Commanding Department of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Maj.-Gen. Butler was complimented with a serenade to-night. An immense crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, the band having played the Star-Spangled Bonner, and there being vociferour cheers for Butler, Gen. Walbridge appeared on the balcony to introduce him to the auditory, in performing which duty, he briefly spoke of Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham, saying the policy of invading the secession States would crush the rebellion and secure freedom and submission to the Constitution throughout the length and breadth of the land. He then presented Gen. Butler, whose recent conduct afforded a harbinger of a glorious future for the country.

He was again greeted with cheers, and after the band had performed "Hail to the Chief," the applause was enthusiastically prolonged. He said he had been far too much complimented by this expression of the kind regard of his fellow-citizens, but he took it as complimentary to the cause which all love, and for which any of them were ready this hour to lay down their lives. It was therefore no mere personal congratulation to him, who by accident, became a participator in the scenes over which they now rejoiced. They were all ready, as they cherished the Union and the Constitution, to defend them. To the gallant Navy, under Com. Stringham, are we mainly indebted our success. Ah! it was a glorious sight to see the soldiers of the Union stretching their hands against their rebellious children. Had you stood on the deck, and seen the *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* come into action, and looking over the sea, seen the *Savannah*, which, hearing the cannonading, came to take her share in the contest, and heard the booming of the cannon as a rebuke to treason, you would have thought it such music as lengthens a man's life.

It was a glorious sight to see the man, who was once an honor to the the Navy of the United States, but had proved recreant to duty, presenting his sword as a prisoner to Commodore Stringham. He meant Barron, now with 715 prisoners on the way to New-York. [Gen. B. was repeatedly interrupted with applause.]

After briefly describing the battle-scenes, he spoke of the necessity of continuing vigorous measures for crushing out the rebellion, saying that, with the aid of Jack Frost, the King of the North, who would kill off the malaria that now hangs over the South, the forces of the Republic would push zealously on to the contest, and not rest until every Union man can enjoy his own opinion, and the rights guarantied by our free institutions. In conclusion, he proposed three cheers for the Navy, which were earnestly and enthusiastically given, and he retired with repeated cheers.

Representatives Sedgwick, of New-York, Senator McDougall, of California, W. D. Wallach, of Washington, severally addressed the assemblage.

The band again played, and the procession moved to serenade Secretary Welles, and perhaps other officers of the Government.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 2.

Lexington, it is rumored, was in possession of the National troops last Friday. Reinforcements have reached there before this, and no apprehension is now felt for its safety. In an attack on Thursday, several Union troops were wounded but none killed.

Gen. Pope leaves for Quincy this evening, and will immediately take the field in person in North Missouri.

ST. LOUIS PASSPORTS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The following is appended to the passports issued by the Provost Marshal, and must bear the signature of each person accepting the pass:

"It is understood that the within-named subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor—that he is, and ever will be loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

SPECIAL ORDER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1861.

The Commanding General sincerely regrets that he finds it necessary to make reproach to the patriotic Army under his command. He had hoped that the right enforcement of discipline and the good example of the mass of the enlightened soldiery which he has the honor to lead, would have been sufficient to correct in good time the irregularities and license of the few who have reflected discredit upon our cause and ourselves. But the extension of martial law to all the State of Missouri, rendered suddenly necessary by its unhappy condition, renders it equally imperative to call the Army to good order and vigorous discipline. They are reminded that the power to inflict the extraordinary severities of the now governing law is rigidly confined to a few, who are to be held strictly accountable for its exercise. They are also reminded that the same necessity which requires the establishment of martial law, demands also the enforcement of the military laws, which govern themselves with the same sudden severity.

The Commanding General, therefore, strictly prohibits all vexatious proceedings calculated unnecessarily to harass the citizens, and also unauthorized searches, seizures and destruction of property, except in cases of military necessity, and for which the officer authorized or permitting it will be held strictly and personally responsible.

All officers commanding districts, posts or detachments, are enjoined to use the utmost prudence and circumspection in the discharge of their duties under the circumstances. A strict obedience to orders, close attention to duties, and an earnest effort to protect and avoid harassing innocent persons, is requested and expected from officers and men.

The Commanding General trusts that he will find few occasions to reproach the troops. He hopes and believes that he will find many to admire and approve them.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

REBEL PROPERTY.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS, PROPERTY OF SOUTHERN MEN, BY THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

The proclamation of the President confiscating all goods and effects found in transit to the rebel States, with the vehicles or vessels containing them, together with all vessels found at sea or in any port, owned in whole or in part by citizens of the seceding States, went into effect on Sunday—the fifteen days' grace having expired at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. In anticipation of this fact, the Surveyor of the Port, R. F. Andrews, Esq., has been busy procuring a list of all vessels in this port which are owned wholly or in part by citizens of the rebel States, and, at an early hour on Sunday, proceeded to seize and take possession of twenty-five vessels—putting two revenue officers on board of each prize. Their arrival alongside of the vessels in the little steamer *Birkbeck*, and the formal taking possession of them, was the cause of much surprise—in most cases the officer or shipkeeper being wholly ignorant of the nature of the visit until it was explained to him.

The reason assigned for this wholesale seizure on Sunday is, that Southern parties owning shares in these vessels have been resorting to various expedients to get their interests transferred to parties living in loyal States, so as to escape the loss of their property; while Northern owners have attempted to obtain attachments in their own names against their rebel partners, with a view of bringing to a sale, and purchasing said interest themselves. It was to forestall any questions which might arise from litigation on these points which is said to have prompted the movement. In many of these cases only a quarter, an eighth, a sixteenth, or even a smaller share is owned by persons living in Southern States, and these owners are generally represented as good Union men by their Northern partners. These persons claim that it could never have been intended by the act of confiscation that a loyal citizen, owning seven-eighths of a ship, should forfeit his entire interest because the other eighth happened to be owned by a person living in another State. It was with a view of providing for the relief of such persons that the proclamation of the President stipulated that application may be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture which the Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

There appears, in these cases of seizure, to have been some informalties also, which may furnish ground for quashing the whole proceedings. Section 3d of the act of Aug. 16, reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General, *or any District-Attorney in the United States* in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United Sates, in equal parts."

It appears that, thus far, no information has been lodged with the District-Attorney; no warrant has issued, and there has been no monition directed to the United States Marshal to take possession of the vessel—a course which is clearly required by the language of the act. The Surveyor was busy, yesterday, in searching for other vessels which are liable to seizure, on the same grounds, and other captures are reported to have been made. The following is a partial list of vessels seized:

Ships J. W. Fannin,
Ohio,
W. B. Travis,
W. H. Whartons,
Crest of the Wave,
St. Charles,
Harriet,
Roger A. Hearne.
Clara Haxall,
Barks Virginian,
Barks Sallie McGee,
Mary Lucretia,
Bounding Billow,
Howe,
Parthian.
Brigs Leni,
Emily Keith.
Schrs. Fannie Currie,
Ned.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The barks *Moneynick* and *Sumter*, both partly owned in Charleston, were seized here, to-day, by the United States Marshal, under the confiscation act.

TAMMANY HALL LOYAL.

A PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION.

Reply of the Democratic Republican General Committee to the Application of the Mozart Hall Association, to be Recognized as an Association and for a Division of the Delegates to the Approaching State Convention.

To Messrs. Luke F. Cozans, John Galvin, E. J. Hamilton, H. K. Blauvelt, and Peter Fulmer, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: We have been charged with the duty of communicating the action of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, upon the Resolutions of the Mozart Hall Association, of which you have been the medium of communication.

These resolutions, professing to have as their motive the "union" of the Democracy of this City, propose that the General Committee of Tammany Hall shall concede to the Mozart Hall Association *an equal representation in the approaching State Convention.* This proposition is a virtual demand that the legitimate and regular organization of the Democratic Party shall admit your Association to have equal standing with it, and thus recognize and establish two Democratic organizations within the same jurisdiction.

It is not alone because such action as you propose would be permanently destructive of the unity and consolidated power of the Democratic Party in this City that it is declined, but also *by reason of the wide difference of opinion and action between your Association and the General Committee of Tammany Hall upon the great question now before the country*, to which we will take occasion to refer.

If there are members of your Association who agree with the doctrines of the Democracy as expressed in Tammany Hall, they are cordially invited to return to the time-honored and patriotic Temple of the Democratic faith, from which they have strayed, and to which they will be gladly welcomed without regard to any past differences upon questions of party rule. It is plain that if those who have sought to disorganize and weaken our party by creating Associations and Committees to dispute regularly constituted authority, honestly desire to repair the evils they have perpetrated, they need but to retrace their steps and the work is done.

We shall take the opportunity which your communication furnishes, to say a few pertinent words in regard to the position which the Association you represent has occupied and now occupies with reference to the interests and welfare of the party. When your Association set itself up, the General Committee at Tammany Hall was the sole representative governing body of the Democracy of our City. It had so existed through all time in the history of the party. It came down in regular descent, with an unquestionable record from the first Democratic organization ever formed in our City. Its authority had never been disputed in State Conventions or elsewhere.

Your Association was formed by a few individuals who were members of the General Committee, but who, failing to secure its control, marched out of Tammany Hall, announced through the newspapers that they had formed "a new General Committee," and claimed by advertisement the control of the party. There was no pretence of difference of party principle or political faith to justify this withdrawal, but it was based solely upon the disappointment of aspiring men, who, failing to grasp the reins of party dominion, sought the ruin of the party they could not rule. Your Association has continued from that time to the present moment as the representative of an individual, and not of the Democratic Party.

Adventurous political organizations, like the same class of persons, exist but for the hour and sacrifice all things to temporary success. Shifting expedients, unprincipled alliances and desperate resorts are the means by which they live from day to day and by which the appearances of prosperity are deceptively created. That your Association has partaken of this general character is known to all. We rejoice, however, to know that the larger number of Democrats who were induced to attach themselves to your Association have returned to their duty, and that the regular organization at Tammany Hall was never stronger in its hold upon the popular will than at the present hour.

A General Committee could be constituted every day in the year, on the principle of self-formation, upon which your Association has its sole foundation. And if the precedent were established, and should be extended into other counties of the State, the whole party would be at once disorganized and broken up. That it will be so extended is inevitable, should it finally receive the authorative sanction of a General Convention. It must therefore be obvious, apart from the differences of political principle which exists between Tammany Hall and your Association, that if your Committee were recognized and indorsed as you desire, it would be but establishing party disintegration and endless mischief. Disappointed aspirants in the Democratic ranks would ever seek to profit by your example of disorganization, in the effort to obtain the like bounty for the breach of fidelity to political duty upon every occasion of excited party difference.

The Democratic Party exists for higher purposes than the aggrandizement of individuals in the pursuit either of office or power. It is established for the maintenance of great principles, which can only be vindicated by the effective combination of all who believe in its faith and support its doctrines, under one organization and one leadership. Submission to constituted authority is as vital to the very existence of party, as it is to legal government, and no party can be maintained which allows the violation of its regular usages, encourages insubordination and upholds self-constituted trading organizations, no matter what may be the pretexts advanced.

The General Committee conceives that it discharges a high duty in maintaining the integrity of its organization; a duty next in importance to the preservation, in their purity, of the cardinal principles of its faith, and, however it may be assailed by specious pretences, will never surrender its organization or authority. While thus adhering to the essential principle of party preservation, it will ever be ready, by liberal concessions, and every possible sacrifice, to do all in its power to win back those, who, agreeing with it in principle, have been lured by designing men into factious and mischievous combinations. There is room for all good Democrats within the regular organization of the party, and every man will find recognition and promotion there, according to his merits and services. Evils of party management can never be redressed by going outside of the organization. If errors are committed in the organization, there is the place to remedy them. If unworthy men obtain control, the means of redress are abundant with the party, if those opposed to them will but be faithful, and wait, and work.

If, therefore, your Association were sincere in the expressed desire to witness the harmony of which you speak, the path of duty lies plainly before it. Let it disband, and let all who agree with us in political opinion, come back to the point from which they have departed. We will then hear no more about "divisions, marring the harmony of State Conventions," or otherwise disturbing the peaceful progress of the Party. Let those who produce our difficulties cease their disturbance, and there will be no further trouble in our ranks.

But there is even a stronger reason why the Democratic Republican General Committee cannot unite with your Association. *Tammany Hall is honestly and earnestly in favor of prosecuting the war for the preservation of our National Union, now being maintained by the constitutional authorities of the country. It yields to the Government, in all its legitimate measures to accomplish the success of the National arms, a zealous, vigorous and unflinching support.* It has no sympathy with the rebellion of the Southern States, nor with the traitors who stand in armed hostility to the nation; who would not only destroy our glorious Union, with all its inestimable blessings, the source of so much greatness, power and prosperity to our whole people, but who would also strike a fatal blow at the cause of Constitutional Liberty and Republican Government throughout the world.

Tammany Hall would do no act, even to attain the most complete party success, which would embarrass the Government in achieving a victory for the Union and the Constitution, or which would give aid for a single instant to the enemy, at this solemn and critical juncture. *It holds the cause of the country first and paramount; that of party, second and subordinate.*

The causes of the present war and the responsibility of the measures of the Administration will be adjudged at the appropriate period; this is not the time to consider that question. We have now but one duty to perform, and that is, to do with all our hearts and with all our energies what we may to save the country and preserve all the constitutional guarantees to every section of the Union. This our organization has constantly done, and will continue to do until the end. If any man does not entertain these views, he can find no place in Tammany Hall.

If compromise and concession would preserve the country, Tammany Hall would most gladly take the lead in tendering them, in the same liberal spirit as that which existed when our Union was founded—but in the present condition of the struggle, *it considers all pretences of compromise to be idle and only intended to weaken the moral support which every patriotic citizen should yield to the Government.*

In all these respects we understand your Association, as indicated by its representative men, to stand opposed to Tammany Hall. *Your Association stimulated the rebellion by encouraging the Southern States to hope for Northern support in their treason, and sought to have it believed that the principle of National dissolution was so popular that the City of New-York was prepared to secede, and set itself up as a "free City."* In every way by which aid and comfort could be given to the rebels, your leading men, with but three exceptions, have been active and efficient. Its representative in the State Committee, Mr. Benjamin Wood, refused to support the moderate resolutions in favor of the Union and against secession, introduced in that body, and in Congress and elsewhere has been the Northern friend of our Southern foes. Your Association may pass unmeaning resolutions, but in the face of such facts can occupy but one position before the country.

Tammany Hall can have no affiliation with an organization maintaining such principles, or fellowship with men engaged in such acts of practical treason to the country.

PETER B. SWEENY, HENRY W. GENET,
JOHN WHEELER, JACOB WINDMULLER,
SMITH ELY, JR., WALTER ROCHE,
ALEXANDER WARD,
Corresponding Com. of the Dem. Rep. Gen. Com.
TAMMANY HALL, Aug. 30, 1861.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

AN APPEAL FOR THE POPULAR LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Secretary Chase has just issued the following patriotic appeal to the citizens of the United States, in behalf of the National Loan:

Your National Government, compelled by guilty conspiracy, culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defence of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the necessary expenses of this war, your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a National Loan of $150,000,000. Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of $50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that the advantages, as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered, not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government, Congress has directed that an interest of seven and three-tenths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue, not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And, in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as $50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury Notes equal in amount, in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 or $5,000. The interest, at 7 3-10ths per annum, will be, on the notes of $50 one cent, on $100 two cents, on $500 ten cents, on $1,000 twenty cents, and on $5,000 one dollar each day. All the Treasury Notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time, and one-third every twentieth day thereafter.

At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amount of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad, which are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no Administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, both foreign or domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the prosperity and production of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of $16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is $11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons, conversant with such investigations, at more than $400,000,000, while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the ensuing Spring; in which event, the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the $250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common Government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off.

Will they not reflect that the war into which the Governmennt has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for National existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people, admits of no question.

The war, made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union, has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample; the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the Government; already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan.

Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable, in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.

Meantime, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan, to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury Notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closed quiet; sales 17,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at 82c.; 6,000 do., at 83c.; 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 76c.; 10,000 do. 78c.; 20,000 bushels new No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 80c.; 13,000 bushels Red Winter, at 90c.; 3,000 bushels White Michigan, at $1 03. CORN in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 35c.; 54,000 bushels at 35½c.; 25,000 bushels at 36c. OATS in fair demand, market steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 217,000 bushels Wheat, 363,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT opened firm but closed easier. CORN, fair demand; sales [illegible] bushels at 35½c. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports to-day*—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 338,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 210,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and declined 1c.; white, $1 22@$1 24; red, $1 10@$1 13. CORN firm and active; yellow, 56c.@58c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 13¼c.@13¾c. WHISKY lower, at 18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Amazon, from London—Wm. C. Hall and Geo. Eagleston, of New-York; Mrs. Lemare and daughter, Anna R. Pritchard, and 35 in the steerage.

In brig Daniel Trowbridge, from Grand Turk, T. I.—Wm. Kerr and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 29 | Sun sets.... 6 30 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 33 | Gov. Island. 7 22 | Hell Gate.... 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Franklin, Doughty, Providence, master.

Ships W. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; J. Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Washington, Wenke, Bremen; Mary Ellen, State, Baltimore, master; Jules Bord, (Fr.,) Chevel, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Raleigh, Heiderich, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brigs Porto Plata, Hachtmann, Porto Plata, C. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Eurus, Chisholm, St. Johns, F. Talbot & Co.; J. R. Nevius, Tilley, Demerara, Brett, Son & Co.; Solferino, Pattison, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Fort Malakoff, (Fr.,) Phillips, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Martha Jane, Mott, Providence, master; H. D. Grindle, Turner, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Rosina, Hand, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Mary Taylor, Wilson, Egg Harbor; West Gleam, Tarr, Essex, master; Superior, [illegible], Boston, master; Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford, master; Admiral, Trofethan, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Manhassett, Ward, Washington; Sallie Smith, Worden, Providence, master; Mary Elizabeth, Cole, Egg Harbor; Harvest, Lawrence, Warren; H. Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, master; W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Richmond; F. Merwin, Thomas, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Minnesota, Flag-officer S. H. Stringham, from Hatteras Inlet Sept. 1. Has on board 674 prisoners, taken at Cape Hatteras during the late naval engagement.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Loveland, Washington, D. C., 42 hours, in ballast, to L. Kenney.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Isle Wight Aug. 1, with mdse. and 39 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Aug. 22, lat. 43, lon. 54 30, was in co. with ship Philadelphia, bound W. The A. had heavy weather as far north as 56 30; latter part fine weather, and light westerly winds.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to J. A. McGaw.

Ship Esther, (of Ipswich,) Newcastle 91 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. Aug. 10, after being out 70 ds., spoke and boarded in lat. 42 43, lon. 55 55, ship Satellite, of and from Liverpool for Quebec, and was kindly supplied with bread and flour.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool July 20, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Ship New-York, Dewhurst, Honflur 43 ds., in ballast, to Geo. Bulkley.

Ship Forrest City, Axworthy, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Attilie, (Brem.,) Dammermann, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 136 passengers to Henschen & Unkart. Aug. 21, passed Grand Bank. To the eastward of the Banks the O. had light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feltheusen, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 186 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Indian Belle, Tenney, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast,) Shute, Zaza Aug. 1, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 14, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Henrietta, (Ham.,) Schoof, Newcastle 82 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook last night, having no pilot, and was hauled off this morning by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessy, without damage.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to D. Trowbridge, of New-Haven. July 14, on the outward passage, spoke steamer Totten, hence for Carthagena, 12 ds. out.

Brig Zebalum, (Br.,) Parr, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Aspinwall 37 ds., in ballast, to W. Roberts.

Schr. Protection, Cole, Machias 6 ds., with spars.

Schr. Georgiana, Heath, Norwalk, in ballast.

Schr. Prowes, Ackerly, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pangussett, ——, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Hatta, Wentworth, Eastport 6 ds., with fish.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester 4 ds., fish.

Schr. P. W. Eldridge, Snow, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Sautuck, Kelly, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Crowell, Gloucester 4 ds., fish.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodges, Baltimore, with wood.

Schr. Horace, Buncher, Laguna 20 ds., with hides.

Schr. J. W. Moorehead, Arnold, Alexandria 5 ds., coal.

Schr. J. M. Thayer, Lynch, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Sloop Phœnix, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., and fresh.

Sailed.

Sept. 2.—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.

Sept. 1.—Ship Herzogen Von Brabant, Bremen. Bark Golden Era, Londonderry. Brigs Kodia, Cette; M. J. Pierce, Cardenas.

Aug. 31.—Ships Martha, and Ellwood Walter, Havre; Orient, Arracan, and Ann Heaton, (Br.,) Liverpool. Barkantine Teresea, St. Thomas. Brigs Costa Rica, Aspinwall; Echo, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince; Vivid, (Br.,) Halifax; Elizabeth Graham, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F.; Cactus, Dublin. Schooners Lizzie Russell, Aspinwall; Daniel Holmes, Sicily; Cordelia, Dunkirk, France.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Cultivator, which arrived on Sunday, experienced heavy westerly gales for the first twenty days in August; since then light westerly winds and calms.

Spoken, &c.

American Eagle—ship, hence for London, was passed, Sept. 1, off Nantucket.

Africana—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, July 14, lat. 45 20, lon. 39 50.

Alice Ball—ship, from Liverpool for St. Andrews, Aug. 11, lat. 53 30, lon. 22.

A. G. Giles—brig, for Cork, July 8, lat. 44 28, lon. 37 40.

Eliza M. Strong—brig, for Bristol, Aug. 18, lat. 45 7, lon. 45 45.

Fanny Nicholson—ship, from Savannah, June 15, lat. 49 28, lon. 14 24.

John Patten—ship, bound E., was seen, Aug. 21, lat. 44 26, lon. 51 17.

Lampa—bark, from Havana, July 14, lat. 45 20, lon. 39 30.

Lucy Ann—brig, from New-York for St. John, N. F., Aug. 23, lat. 41 39, lon. 55 33.

Lady Russell—Br. ship, bound W., was seen, Aug. 16, lat. 48, lon. 36 25.

Proteus—brig, for Cork, Aug. 20, lat. 44 27, lon. 47 38.

Prince Edward—Br. brig, from Belfast, Ireland, for Miramichi, 41 ds. out, Aug. 20, lat. 44 44, lon. 46 50.

Seymour—Br. ship, from Bristol for Quebec, 28 ds. out, Aug. 19, lat. 45 41, lon. 45 30.

Thetis—Oldg. schr., from Porto Rico for Falmouth, Aug. 3, lat. 48 36, lon. 17 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Aug. 21, E. F. Cohen, Gilkey, for Philadelphia next day; schrs. Harriet Ryan, for Elizabeth City, N. C., [illegible] ade twice [illegible]

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 16, brig Rainbow, from New-Haven, disch'g.

At Zaza, Aug. [illegible] ds.; Lizzie Treat, Cohen, do.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 15th, Merriam, at Hamburg; 16th, [illegible] at Sligo; M. J. Colcord, at Galway; 17th, Dorette, at Bremen; [illegible] at Antwerp; 18th, [illegible] Immaculate, [illegible] at Plymouth; [illegible] and Columbia, in the Clyde; Flora, at Scilly; 20th, Wilhelmina, [illegible] and Rocket, at Queenstown; 26th, Lette, at do.; [illegible] Jane Anderson, [illegible] Southampton, Sheridan, and Boadicea, at Liverpool; 19th, Admiral, [illegible] and Titmouse, at do.

Sailed for New-York—18th, Constitution, T. Y. Graham, Isaac Webb, [illegible], Lookout, Australian, and Inodee, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Amazon, from London for Lisbon, ran ashore and sunk the [illegible], of Dover, on the 19th of August. Crew saved.

The C. C. Dow has been ashore near Beachy Head, but got off.

The Advance, from Havre for New-York, [illegible] the 17th August, [illegible] vessel.

Latest via Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 23.

Arrived from New-York—[illegible] at Flushing; Johann Benjamin, [illegible] Liberty, at Marseilles; [illegible] Compromise, [illegible]

Arrived from New-Orleans—Belmont, [illegible] and J. J. Spencer, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from [illegible]

MEM.—The Ocean Pearl, [illegible] Stockholm.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, [illegible] this City, consisting of elegant [illegible] plain rosewood [illegible] elegant rosewood [illegible] round-cornered [illegible] nut, finished [illegible] library bookcases [illegible] carved walnut [illegible] and dining-room [illegible] above is all [illegible] positively sold [illegible] attention of [illegible] fully requested.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH is always put up in [illegible] every box and [illegible] new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.